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THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

NOV. 2, 1956

LIBRARY SCIENCE
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Vol. 28 No. 2



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Former Editor Speaking:

Dear Editor:

As editor of twenty-two issues of the CLW we wrote quite a few things with which our readers took issue, but it always pleased us to receive the reaction of those interested enough to correspond. However, nothing we wrote raised the interest provoked by a few lines on the bottom of page 332 of the April, 1956, issue, when we took the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* to task for their failure to revise their article on "Mary."

Searching frequently through the *Britannica*, as librarians do, we would run across the article and become newly concerned each time. We attended convention after convention and listened to the salesman's pitch on the up-to-the-minute, continuous revision policy of the encyclopedia, and we wondered why this article, had so long escaped the editor's blue pencil. We brought this fact to the attention of our readers, rather forcibly we admit.

It is to the credit of the *Britannica* that they immediately took issue with us, by wire, letter, and personal visits. Their representatives explained the difficulties attendant on treating religious articles in a work intended for readers of all creeds. They further pointed out that considerable progress had been made in recent years in revising articles affecting Catholicism to conform to the standards of objective truth.

We were quite impressed with the apparatus described for handling articles of a controversial nature, how they must be read by experts on both sides of the fence, and how the editorial board must work out some kind of a compromise when the experts cannot agree. They even admitted that the article in question was unsatisfactory to them too.

Our principle objection was to the fact that this grossly misleading article has been appearing in the *Britannica* for over sixty-six years, with only a few changes in the meantime that failed to change its direction. The last sentence of the article refers the reader to a book ninety

years old written by an Englishman trying to stem the Oxford Movement. We could not help but wonder if the encyclopedia's actual revision cycle is a bit longer than the one the salesmen tell us about.

We have no way of knowing when, or if, the editors will get around to the article in question. Six years ago, in the pages of the *American Ecclesiastical Review* (CXXIII, 338-345), Rev. John J. Hardon, S.J. criticized *Britannica* for the same article. (At the same time, Father criticized the article on "Luther" in which the leader of the revolt is likened to Jeremiah, who was chosen by God "to tear up and break down, to plant, and to build.") We do not expect that articles bearing on Catholicism will be treated in *Britannica* as they would be treated in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, but we do expect an impartial presentation. Several other general encyclopedias have achieved this equity rather well. Is Senator Benton's proud publication less able?

The representatives of *Britannica* have assured us that their editorial board is aware of these problems and is working hard to eliminate them. We realize that these things take time, and that much progress has already been made. But how long are we to wait? How long will Catholic Libraries continue to furnish the information that Mary's perpetual virginity "was, to say the least, of no importance in the eyes of the evangelists"? How long will Catholic homes continue to purchase an encyclopedia that offers as fact the statement that the virginity of Mary is "in reality a doctrine of non-Catholic origin and first occurs in the so-called *Proto-evangelium Jacobi*, 'a . . . very early romance.'" Will the editors observe the diamond jubilee of the article's first appearance with the utterance of another promise that "they are working on it"?

Frankly, it does become a cause for concern to conscientious librarians in Catholic Schools whether they can expose their students to the inaccurate presentation of religious facts in some of the articles of the *Britannica*. We are happy to be informed that the problem is at least under discussion at the editorial offices.

REV. VINCENT T. MALLON, M.M.
Former Executive Secretary CLA
and Editor of CLW.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

As a matter of editorial policy, a copy of Father Mallon's letter was sent to *Encyclopaedia Britannica* prior to publication.

Encyclopaedia Britannica informed the Editor
(Continued on page 104)

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From the Editor's Desk . . .

The life blood of any organization is its membership. Its richness depends on the quality as well as the number of its members. The Catholic Library Association not unlike most organizations is made up of extremes. Part of its membership is extremely active, almost dominating; while part of its membership barely exists, they "just pay dues." One of my major duties as Executive Secretary is to stimulate the weak cells without injuring the strong cells, as well as increasing the blood supply. The first problem is to increase membership—in fact it is my honest belief that the size of the Catholic Library Association can just about be doubled between now and next June 30th. This may sound like an impossible feat, but if all of our present members would exert just a little effort this goal can be realized. The only requirement is that "every member get a member." It is not an unreasonable request. Father Mattlin, our President, recently sent in "two" memberships stating that he wanted to do his share in our drive for a goal of 5000 members.

Each of you I am sure can find in your immediate circle of friends and conferees at least one new member. However, you must first know enough about your own organization—its objectives, its publications, its services—and you must be convinced of the need and worth of the Association before you can sell it to another. Can you answer the question often asked, "What will I get out of my membership?" Your immediate response should be that first their membership will make them a part of an organization that has assumed the leadership in the development of good Catholic Libraries in every Catholic University, College, Seminary, Hospital, Parish, Elementary and High School in the country—that their membership makes it possible for the Association to sponsor positive action in the fight for the publication, distribution, and reading of good literature—and that the Association's attitude is not, "don't read this or that," but rather, "these are books we recommend and strongly urge you to read." Our sponsorship of Catholic Book Week with the distribution of nearly 400,000 copies annually of three lists entitled "The Best in Catholic Reading" is proof positive of our effectiveness. Equally important is our sponsorship of "Books for Catholic Colleges" and the "Catholic Supplement to the Standard Catalogue for High Schools." Professionally speaking we have made a considerable contribution—witness our sponsorship and in some cases publication of the "Catholic Periodical Index," "Catholic Subject Headings," "An Alternative Classification," "Catholic Library World."

But what of the future—says your almost convinced new member? Plans for the future are bold and exciting—the Association has formed a Survey Committee, whose job it is to suggest the major direction that the Association should take in the future. Some of the plans and ideas for the immediate future concern the development of: 1. A major publications program—one that will provide the all important professional and bibliographical tools that a virulent Catholic Library Association must undertake to justify its existence. 2. A philosophy and program of Catholic Education for Librarianship that will meet the needs of Catholic Libraries and that will command the respect of the profession. We must resolve the questions, must all library schools be part of large Universities? Cannot the college library schools who have so successfully provided much needed professional librarians in the past continue to do so? Must they be swallowed up in the exaggerated claim to fame of the large university Library schools? What about the many, many individuals needed in libraries who

do not expect to make librarianship a lifetime work, but plan to work for a few years and do not expect to become administrators? Answers to these questions and possible solutions to the problems must command a major share of our time in the immediate future.

While your prospect is filling out the membership card and signing the check for his dues, you might remind him that in the final analysis a member gets out of an organization in proportion to what he gives. Encourage our new member to participate in the activities of the association by being active in his local unit—if there isn't one, then perhaps he can make his contribution by joining with his fellow members in the area and forming a new unit. Also remind him not to be modest and to volunteer to serve on committees both local and national, and start planning now to attend the annual conference in Louisville, Kentucky, April 23-26, 1957. If your advice is taken you can rest assured that you have obtained a permanent active member in the Association rather than a "joiner."

Lastly, remember that you, too, should take a generous helping of the advice you have given your newly-enrolled member. Although it may be a bit early for New Year's resolutions, let us all resolve to live up to the slogan of the Catholic Library Association for 1956-57 "Every member get a member," and follow it up with the slogan, "Every member an active member."

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- With the aid of a \$5,000,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, a **Council on Library Resources, Inc.** was established. It is a non-profit organization to support research and development of techniques and mechanisms that will help solve the acute problems of libraries.

Verner W. Clapp was appointed president and executive head and Gilbert W. Chapman was elected the Council's board chairman. Mr. Clapp resigned as Chief Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., to accept the challenging post.

The Council is designed to act as the initiator and coordinator of developments to improve the extent and use of library resources and services, rather than as a source of funds for particular libraries or for the acquisition and dissemination of particular collections.

The program of the Council will aim, principally through the grants-in-aid to institutions and individuals, to identify the problems which now present obstacles to efficient library service and to find methods for overcoming these impediments through the development of new procedures and the applications of technological developments.

- Details of extensive progress toward reduction of racial segregation and discrimination throughout the United States were reported today in "**Integration: North and South**," published by The Fund for the Republic (40¢ available through Meridian Books, 17 Union Square, West New York 3, N.Y.).

The 120-page book, by Harold Fleming and David Loth, lists state-by-state and community-by-community cases where bars against Negroes have been dropped in public and private schools, employment, public accommodations, places of worship, hospitals, social organizations, military establishments, housing and recreation.

The report covers the period since the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 against segregation. "In six Southern and Border states, Negroes were enrolled along with whites in Catholic elementary and secondary schools before May 1954.

"During the 1954-55 school year and in the following term, Negro children began attending formerly all-white Catholic grammar and high schools in 21 Southern cities, as well as in many smaller communities. States in which Catholic school integration occurred, in whole or in part, are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

- Christopher awards** have been given to four authors of books published during the first six months of 1956. The four authors cited were Senator John F. Kennedy for "Profiles in Courage" (Harper); Adele Comandini for "Doctor Kate" (Rinehart); Thomas Dohley for "Deliver Us from Evil" (Farrar, Straus Cudahy); George Mardikian for "Song of America" (McGraw-Hill).

- Nominations are being sought for the 1956 **Margaret Mann award**. Librarians who have made a distinguished contribution to the profession through cataloging and classification are eligible. The contribution may have been through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, or valuable contributions to practice in individual libraries. The nominees must be members of DDC but may be nominated by any librarian.

All nominations should be made, together with information upon which recommendation is based, not later than January 1, 1957, to the chairman of the DDC Committee on Award of the Margaret Mann Citation, Norman L. Kilpatrick, Director of Libraries, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

- Architects drawings are almost complete, and it is hoped that construction of the two new wings for the **Catholic University of America Library** will begin sometime in November or December. In addition to providing stack space for approximately 300,000 volumes in the wings, the existing portion of the building will be replanned so as to provide a new divisional library in humanities (to encompass the disciplines of ancient and medieval history, Greek and Latin, Romance and Germanic languages and comparative philology) and a social sciences divisional library (to cover the disciplines of economics, sociology, politics, modern American and European history and social work). Another divisional library to be devoted to philosophy and theology will be placed in the present main reading room which thereafter will handle the functions of general reference as well as the special needs of those two disciplines. This addition has involved a complete re-examination of all existing functions in the building and 75 per cent of the additional functions will be relocated.
- In order to assist the advancement of medical and related sciences, and to hold the dissemination and exchange of scientific and other information important to the progress of medicine and to the public health, there was established in the Public Health Service a **National Library of Medicine** with Col. Frank B. Rogers as director and Mr. Robert W. Severance as special assistant to the director.
- Miss Louise Povilonis, cataloger, The Hartford Public Library, Hartford, Connecticut, is working to establish a **Connecticut Unit** of the Catholic Library Association. The application for establishment of the Unit is expected to be acted upon by the Executive Council before the end of the year.
- Rev. Edward S. Stanton, S.J. of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts writes that his **Revised Catholic Book List** is now available at 50 cents per copy. Designed to provide professors of college theology and teachers of high school religion with a concrete and practical tool for encouraging students to read more about the life and history of the Church, this 19-page multilithed compilation of titles represents reading actually done by some 700 Holy Cross Freshmen. It is divided into sections on History, The Church Today, Polemical Books, Remedial Religion, Christian Art and Culture, Liturgy, Sacred Scripture, Spiritual Books, Retreat Reading, Mary, Lives of Converts and Biography, and then classified within each section as A, B, or C, according as the Freshmen rated the books, "most enjoyable," "fairly enjoyable," and "worthwhile." For good measure, some titles within the A Classification have an asterisk to indicate, "outstandingly enjoyable." Any Catholic Library and many secular libraries should find this an exceedingly valuable compilation.

CATHOLIC IMPRINTS . . .

P. J. Kenedy & Sons

BY LISA FAY

From 1826 until today the Kenedy story has been one of direct and unbroken family succession. With good reason, this Catholic publisher bears its title "Publishers to the Holy Apostolic See," with dignity and pride.

THE HISTORY OF P. J. Kenedy & Sons is more than the history of a firm. It is the story of Catholic publishing in the United States, the story of a family, the story of a faith.

John 1826-1866

John Kenedy, the founder, came to America in 1815 in his twenty-first year. His assets were a fair education, a vigorous personality, and a true pioneering spirit. His plans were nebulous. Before establishing himself in the book business, he journeyed about the country, working as a schoolmaster, trading, and exchanging. But his primary interest was in spreading knowledge. And from there it was a short step to the bookselling business, and an even shorter one to the publishing of books.

In 1826 he settled down with his family in the city of Baltimore, and set up a tiny bookstore. It was from here that his first publishing ventures emanated. For a while he felt his way, not having decided on his field of specialization. As a matter of fact his first efforts were humor weeklies. It was not until 1934 that Kenedy published his first known book in the Catholic field, an abridgment of Rodriguez' classic, THE PRACTICE OF CHRISTIAN PERFECTION, by Edward Damphoux. It was issued by subscription with the names of the subscribers printed at the end of the book. Today it is a historical record of leading Catholics of that time.

Now that John Kenedy had determined that books and bookselling would be his career, he moved to New York, then the center of the Irish and Catholic population, to which trade his books catered exclusively. In 1836 he established himself on Mott Street, and between then and 1847 he moved about in this general vicinity until his final move to No. 47. During this period he brought out books of devotional reading and Irish history, and the business gradually evolved into a quiet groove. He was able to live adequately, but never prosperously. This suited him perfectly. Concern for the future was not one of his faults.

Patrick John 1866-1906

In 1866 John Kenedy died, and his son Patrick John, P.J., as he was later to be known, took over. And the pace quickened. He began by expanding his line of Prayerbooks, the first of which, KEY OF HEAVEN, was brought out in 1867. There followed a whole series, and in 1872 his catalogue included 10 different editions.

At this time Catholic publishing was in a state of flux, and distribution was varied and disorganized. Some sales were made over the counter. Many were made through church missions. And a great deal were made through what can only be termed as peddlers who went about from house to house, charging pretty much what they pleased, or whatever the traffic would bear.

In 1873 P.J. moved his business to Barclay Street which was now the center of the Catholic book and church goods trade, and became established at No. 5. He remained here until 1911 when the building was torn down to make room for the Woolworth Building. During this time Kenedy added to his list by the acquisition of first the Dunigan catalogue, and subsequently those of Sheehy, Haverty, McGee, and Collier. Finally he acquired the tremendous volume of the Sadlier catalogue. It is interesting to note that P.J. did not confine his interests to books. He subsidized his business and supplemented his income by astute real estate ventures. When he died he was almost as well known in real estate as he was in publishing.

In 1895 P.J.'s son, Arthur, entered the business, and two years later his brother Louis joined him. In 1904 the firm was incorporated as P. J. Kenedy & Sons with P. J. Kenedy as President, and Arthur and Louis Kenedy as Vice-President and Secretary respectively. In 1906 P. J. died, leaving his sons a heritage of integrity, faith, and business acumen.

Arthur and Louis 1904-1951/1953

With Arthur Kenedy as President and Louis Kenedy as Vice-President, the firm took on new life. Here was the almost perfect business team. Arthur, self-effacing, conservative, diplomatic; Louis, impulsive, aggressive, shrewd; both dignified Catholic "gentlemen-of-the-old-school." And this was their meeting ground—this and the abiding respect and admiration they had for each other. Not that they always agreed. No business can exist without differences of opinion. But each was always willing to listen to the opinion of the other.

The emphasis now was on quality rather than on quantity. They obtained the American rights to scholarly, solid Catholic classics, some still in print and selling many thousands of copies a year, such as REBUILDING A LOST FAITH by John L. Stoddard, THE PUBLIC LIFE OF OUR LORD and THE PASSION AND DEATH OF OUR LORD by Archbishop Goodier, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ST. THERESE OF LISIEUX. They also acquired the novels of Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, still not out of date, and experiencing a rebirth at the present time. Later, from American pens, came the books of apologetics by Martin J. Scott, some of the first twenty works of Fulton J. Sheen, and the novel histories of the Cistercian monk, Father Raymond.

In 1911 Kenedy took over the publication of THE OFFICIAL CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, the official directory of the Catholic Church in the United States and the greatest of its kind in print. It had traveled a devious path until Kenedy's time. Today it is the most complete, authoritative, and comprehensive Directory available. The story of THE OFFICIAL CATHOLIC DIRECTORY alone would make an interesting story with many overtones. But suffice it to say that it is published annually by Kenedy working with the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, and it is without peer in its field.

Also in 1911 the firm moved to 44 Barclay Street, and again in 1932 to No. 12, its present location. This last move was to make way for the Church Street Annex of the New York Post Office.

In 1943 the Kenedy firm acquired from the John Murphy Company of Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons' THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS, THE HOLY BIBLE, and A MANUAL OF PRAYERS, all still flourishing items. A word must be said here about the Kenedy Black Books, the result of skilled editors and expert craftsmen. BLESSED BE GOD, edited by the eminent theologians Fathers Callan and McHugh of the Dominican Order is said to be the favorite Prayerbook in America today. A MANUAL OF PRAYERS is the first Prayerbook authorized by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. These, together with other Prayerbooks, Rituals, Missals, and the Kenedy bindings of THE HOLY BIBLE, distinguished and distinctive, form the hard core of Kenedy's publishing program. This is the Word of God which the Kenedy family has brought to the American people throughout its over 130 years of existence.

Arthur Reid, John and Thomas 1951-

In 1951 Arthur Kenedy died, and in 1953 Louis Kenedy retired as President, but retained his position as Chairman of the Board. Today three great-grandsons of the founder carry on the ideals and ideas of their heritage. Arthur Reid Kenedy, son of Arthur Kenedy, is the Presi-



Seated: Mr. Louis Kenedy.

Left to right: Mr. John Kenedy, Mr. Arthur Kenedy, Mr. Thomas Kenedy.

dent, and John Kenedy and Thomas Kenedy, sons of Louis Kenedy are Vice-President-Treasurer and Vice-President-Secretary respectively.

P. J. Kenedy & Sons, the firm, is over 130 years old, and it is still young and vigorous, reflecting the thoughts and opinions of the men who run it. And they are young men with forward-looking ideas who form a commonsense, working triumvirate. Arthur Reid Kenedy, like his father, is perceptive, diplomatic, and dignified. He is in charge of sales, promotion, and advertising. John Kenedy, also like his father, is impulsive, aggressive, idea-conscious. He is in charge of production and finance. Thomas Kenedy, intense, dedicated, is the publisher, in charge of the editorial department, with Miss Julie Kernan as General Editor.

There is a revitalization now going on in the religious book field, an awakening to Catholic thought and things Catholic. The reasons for this are varied, and everyone has his pet theory. But whatever the underlying causes, an informed laity is becoming increasingly aware of its place in the Mystical Body, looking for help from the publishers to keep their information abreast of the times. There is a great need for good Catholic reading, and Kenedy is aware of this need and awake to the demand.

A glance at their current catalogue will prove that Kenedy is still pioneering. In the field of psychiatry there is Braceland's FAITH, REASON AND MODERN PSYCHIATRY, Gemelli's, PSYCHOANALYSIS TODAY, Doppelstein's PSYCHIATRY FOR PRIESTS, and Demal's PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY IN PRACTICE. In the field of modern problems there is John C. Ford's MAN TAKES A DRINK. For parents there is Mrs. Newland's WE AND OUR CHILDREN and THE YEAR AND OUR CHILDREN. In biography we have the classical GOLDEN STRING of Dom Bede Griffith's, Maynard's ST. BENEDICT AND HIS MONKS and ST. IGNATIUS AND THE JESUITS, the Theresian books of Abbe Combes, the scholarly PIO NONO by E. E. Y. Hales, and E. E. Reynold's ST. THOMAS MORE and ST. JOHN FISHER. This year saw the publication of the revised monumental work of Butler's LIVES OF THE SAINTS, the most complete

and authoritative work on the saints ever published in the English language. The first edition of 5000 was sold out before publication date.

As for juveniles, Kenedy has just begun. This spring marked the publication of the first of the Daniel-Rops series entitled *THE BOOK OF BOOKS*, stories of the Old Testament. This month, the second in this series, *THE BOOK OF LIFE*, stories of the New Testament, is being issued. The juvenile list now includes books by Catharine Wood, Oscar Wilde, F. R. Boschvogel, and an anthology of stories and poems, songs and drawings for boys and girls entitled *THE OPEN BOOK* was published in October. In 1957 Kenedy will launch a series to be known as "American Background Books" devoted to biographies of Catholic men and women who have played an important role in the history of our continent. These will fill a noticeable gap in production for readers 10 to 15.

The 1956 Kenedy fall list is truly representative of its aims and policies. *BIRD OF SORROW* by John Romaniello, a Maryknoll Missioner in China for 23 years is a fictionalized account, highly readable, of the "liberation" of a Chinese town by the Reds. Mrs. Roma Rudd Turkell gives us *DAY AFTER TOMORROW*, a how-to book for young adults to prepare them for retirement and the years that follow. *THE DONKEY WHO ALWAYS COMPLAINED* by Francis Beauchesne Thornton is a perfect gem of writing blending fact and legend in a delightful phantasy of the lowly beast that carried Christ into Jerusalem on the first Palm Sunday. In the field of biography there is *MAZZINI AND THE SECRET SOCIETIES* by E. E. Y. Hales, a timely, detailed study of this most important figure in Italian history; *SAINTS AND OURSELVES*, Second Series, edited by Philip Caraman, S.J., a collection of personal studies of the saints; and *ADVENTURER SAINTS* by Abbe Omer Englebert, which includes Joan of Arc, Martin of Tours, and Junipero Serra. *DICTIONARY OF MARY* is an invaluable reference book on matters connected with the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is edited by Donald Attwater. Finally, for excellent spiritual reading there is *TOWARD THE SUMMIT* by the incomparable Raymond Leopold Bruckberger. The two juveniles, *THE BOOK OF LIFE* and *THE OPEN BOOK* were discussed earlier.

Publishers to the Holy Apostolic See

In a recent address to the Congress of the International Publishers Association, Pope Pius XII said in part:

"Therefore, a respect for the reader on one hand and for truth and morals on the other presents publishers with the grave duty of weighing their responsibility when they offer to the public, with all the modern means of pre-forming opinion, a work susceptible of influencing souls. Indeed it is not only masterpieces that have this power to influence; so also do all those works which answer the often unknown or unacknowledged desires of the multitude. An unscrupulous merchant can exploit them; a man of honor will courageously take care not to."

This could be an apt description of the policy of P. J. Kenedy & Sons, Publishers to the Holy Apostolic See, a title which they have proudly borne since 1895.

For the future Kenedy can only promise more of the same—books of Catholic interest which will continue to swell their lists regardless of trends. They will still publish "behind-the-scenes" service books such as *THE ORDO* and *THE PRIEST'S NEW RITUAL*, those publications necessary for the clergy and religious. They will bring modern Catholic thought by fine authors to the general reading audience—books, formats, methods of distribution, advertising, and promotion all in good taste, yet employing the latest techniques. Succeeding lists will also feature the best in Missals and Prayerbooks according to the most recent changes in the liturgy. The first of the "American Background Books" mentioned above will appear in 1957, and these will form a most important department in their publishing program. Encouragement to creative writing through contests will further stimulate Catholic intellectuals to enter the writing field.

The Kenedy colophon—a tree, a book, and two candles: a tree-planted in 1826, bearing fruit in books, illumined by the light of faith—ably describes the past, present, and future of the house of P. J. Kenedy & Sons.

Some Applications of a Theory of Classification

BY RONALD A. HAGLER

In this article are discussed the reasons why the generally used classifications have never proved adequate to the literature of Catholicism, and how the Lynn classification offers the solution.

A quarter of a century ago, it seemed that the grasp of the Dewey decimal and Library of Congress (L.C.) classifications on public and research libraries, respectively, had become so strong that any newly proposed scheme was foreordained to a bleak existence as the mere mental gymnastics of some theorist. Standardization of a sort—the fondest hope of many a librarian—seemed possible among North American libraries, because the great discussions about classification came at a time when the profession in this country was still quite young, and could swing with some degree of unanimity to the few best systems proposed.

The ultimate function of any book classification, however, is the logical, systematic arrangement of materials in accordance with the needs of their users. This axiom of the library profession was probably never in danger of being forgotten, but it was for a while glossed over by the great appeal of standardization, the results of which have admittedly been very beneficial to general libraries. Practical demands of specialized inquiry in our ever-growing research libraries, however, while not loosening the grasp of the "standard" systems in any way, have added a new dimension to the whole question of classification: the needs of the "special" library.

Because of this, the profession has been made aware again of the important qualifying phrase, "in accordance with the needs of their users." To take an obvious example, the needs of the nuclear physicist are not the same as the needs of the layman inquiring after the fundamentals of

atomic energy. And the difference between their needs usually lies not merely in the amount of detail sought, but in fundamental relationships: among the various aspects of a broad subject, and with other subjects—relationships which are conceived along different tangents by specialists in different fields. Thus "the needs of their users" sit in judgment in two considerations on the classification of any subject matter: size, or the amount of detail provided for; and the basic arrangement and relations of the topics. Of these, the question of "size" is not fundamental to the issue, since most classifications readily admit of interpolations. But the question of arrangement is fundamental, since a librarian who must alter the subject divisions of a scheme to satisfy a predetermined order in the minds of his patrons, might as well build a new and consistent classification from scratch.

This has been the very result of the growth of special libraries within the past generation. Coupled with the more and more urgent demands on them for detailed information has come the valid demand for an arrangement of materials in which a subject specialist can find his way about on his own terms, and not on the terms of a non-specialist librarian.

What, then, are included among "special" libraries, if we are to grant the possibility of special subject classification in such a library? It may be strange for the librarian of a Catholic college, for example, to be told that his is a "special" library in respect to religion; but what else can one call the collection of books on the Church and its

teachings that is naturally amassed by any Catholic institution? Probably the majority of such books will never be found in any but the largest and most scholarly of non-Catholic libraries, and even there, most of them will be assigned a classification in view of their relations with some secular topic—not in view of their being Catholic.

Yet paradoxically enough, the most truly "specialized" of the Catholic libraries are the very ones that present the lesser problems in classification. The diocesan, parish, and school libraries exist chiefly for the circulation of leisure reading and of instructional books on the broadest of topics. In such a situation, even a professional librarian can generally group his books to the best advantage of his patrons by simply making the most essential adjustments in Dewey, or by devising a broad local grouping. It is the "general" library in the Catholic institution of learning that almost invariably finds itself doing a grave disservice to its academically-minded users when its classification imposes on them a number and arrangement of divisions foreign to the patterns of thought they are developing. Yet this is precisely what the commonly used general classifications do, especially Dewey.

One can hardly expect otherwise, of course. In the fifty-odd years before 1930, when the two most common general classifications were being irrevocably set in their arrangements for religious materials, Catholic libraries were small and usually not professionally staffed, and Catholic literature in English was still quite restricted in quantity and in scope. Thus the 200 class shows that to Dewey, religion was a subjective and not a dogmatic experience, and his arrangements reveal the fundamental inconsistencies involved in any attempt to fit literature expressing a dogmatically ordered thought into a classification conceived in a subjective religious orientation. As a matter of fact, the other highly organized religions such as Anglicanism and Lutheranism suffer almost as badly in this respect.

The Library of Congress classification tables for religion (classes BL - BX) were published in 1927 and have not since been revised. They, too, betray an ignorance of large sections of Catholic thought, the literature on which was still at that time largely foreign and outside the scope of systematic purchase by the Library of Congress. But the L.C. tables in religion bear much closer examination. For while the classifier in a Catholic academic library can only throw up his hands in despair at Dewey's 200's, which are both insufficiently divided and wrongly arranged for his purpose, the L.C. classification devotes a sizeable

block of divisions to the Church, and neatly separates theology, history, and the writings of individuals.

Why, then, could not some few interpolations into a scheme already conceived on so broad a base be satisfactory for the handling of religious materials of all sects in a denominational research library? In the answer to this question we lay open the plight of the Catholic classifier, and the main argument of this article: All the "general" classifications involve themselves in a fundamental inconsistency when they attempt to satisfy two opposing needs at once: the need of keeping together material on individual denominations (in the L.C. tables, under BX) and the need of keeping together apparently similar subject groups, such as history, the branches of theology, etc. (in BR, BT, and BV). The glaring fallacy in this practice is probably best illustrated in the treatment of what we call Church history, by the L.C. classification. A chronological scheme for the whole of "Church history," all twenty centuries of it, is placed in BR. Another chronological scheme for the history of "The Roman Catholic Church," all twenty centuries of it, is fitted into BX, separated from the former history group by the Bible and all of Theology. The emphases in the two orders are very different, but the dates covered duplicate themselves, without providing a criterion for differentiation between the two orders.

Planned bias essential

It would seem clear, then, that no system can classify religious materials without some evident and planned bias, any more than a person can live religious principles without some leaning one way or the other. In a classification, it is inconceivable that logic can be aided by confusing the bias or trying to hide it; so the only recourse is to be as biased as possible, so long as the leaning adopted agrees with the thought patterns of the library's users. As far as the adherent of any denomination thinks along fixed and doctrinaire lines in respect to his faith, so will the studied lack of one dogmatic basis in any "general" classification violate his demand for order. Catholicism especially, whose dogmatic and ordered basis has suffered the most from the vagaries of Dewey's "omnium gatherum" numbers and the Library of Congress classifiers' "unbiased" approach, has led in the demand for a classification of its own: a "special library" classification for Catholic books.

It appeared in 1937, as the Lynn classification: Mrs. Jeannette Lynn's *An Alternative Classifica-*

tum for Catholic Books. A fully planned and elaborately developed scheme even in the first edition, its principles are completely sound. This is truly an alternative classification for *Catholic* books, and while doing justice to the literature of religion from the Catholic standpoint, it deliberately avoids the pitfalls of attempting to house the contradictory elements of literature from a non-Catholic standpoint under the same roof. Indeed, the specification "non-Catholic works" present at some points in theology in the first edition of Lynn has been almost universally eliminated in the second edition.

Arrangement by viewpoint

This classification, which takes the half-and-half division of the L.C. tables consistently away from the side of subject grouping and toward the desideratum of denominational classification, violates but little, if at all, the principle of subject arrangement. We see more and more in our own day that while two religious treatises, written from the points of view of two denominations, may concern themselves with the same term or verbal reference, they are quite likely to deal with two entirely different subjects! A knowledge of semantics is certainly not lost to a classifier in these fields; and a classification which allows him to arrange material by viewpoint can be a welcome relief from a system which bunches unlikes together for the sake of a loosely applied term.

Since the Lynn classification deals with nothing else, it makes, wisely, an attempt at thorough treatment in its chosen fields of "Catholic theology, canon law, and Church history." This is not without its own problems, however. Internally, for example, the Lynn tables provide up to five places for the classification of a saint's life: with the Church history of his country, with the history of the period which he influenced, with the literature about his order or congregation, with "devotional" biographies, or under the catch-all "Biography" section provided. Externally, the Lynn classification must be used along with some general classification which will provide for non-Catholic religious works, and for materials in all the other fields of knowledge, in which fields the Catholic library is not "special." Conflicts therefore arise in fields such as church music, ecclesiastical art, Christian antiquities, the writings of Christian philosophers, and the like. These fields are validly treated in general classifications under music, art, classical history, philosophy, etc., and since there is no real subject conflict between, say, Catholic and non-Catholic works on church music, viewpoint classification in these fields mar-

ginal to theology is only as useful as the individual library wants to consider it. Thus a seminary library might view Christian art only in its liturgical connections, while a college library might choose to consider such art only as a particular manifestation of the general aesthetic experience. In all these cases where a multiplicity of relationships is validly provided for, the individual classifier must adhere to his own policy decision, thoughtfully planned according to the needs of his library's users.

In the nineteen years since its original publication, the Lynn classification has achieved a considerable importance. It was not the first attempt at specialized classification in religion, but it developed the possibilities of a broader theoretical basis than had previously been considered. Earlier religion classifications were generally local schemes, intended for the holdings of individual libraries. The applicability of this one in the Catholic library is limited only by the consideration of "size": its great detail and lengthy notation, patterned after and best used with the Library of Congress classification, may well seem impractical to the smaller library.

Seventeen years of practical application of the first edition of Lynn showed up many minor errors or inconsistencies, typographical, historical, bibliographical, and theological; but almost no need for major relocation of divisions. The appearance of the carefully revised second edition just two years ago, together with the use of Lynn numbers in Father Kapsner's *Catholic Subject Headings* and on the cards of the two printed catalog card services of the Catholic University of America Library have helped spread an acquaintance with this system, a respect for its merits, and a standardization in its use.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The great many minor changes, often unexpected, in the application of class numbers between the two editions of Lynn, together with the addition of many new numbers and the dropping of others in the second edition, have forced many classifiers to consider revising to second-edition practice their classifying in areas where conflict will arise. To help classifiers who have thus to cope with both editions, Mr. Hager has prepared a complete tabular presentation of all adjustments between the two editions.

This work is available for use from Central Headquarters on request. It should be pointed out, in this connection, that this work of Mr.

(Continued on page 104)

CATHOLIC PERIODICAL HISTORY

1830 - 1951

BY BROTHER DAVID MARTIN C.S.C.

The first of a series of four articles based on Brother David Martin's Master's thesis, "A History of Catholic Periodical Production in the United States, 1830-1951," Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, March, 1955.

I

The history of the Catholic periodical in the United States is the history of the Church in little. The events and influences which shaped the Church in this country found their expression largely through the medium of the printed word and until the 1930's and beyond, its form was that of the periodical. The periodical, however, is not given to easy definition, for the early newspaper had many of the features and content of the modern journal. No attempt will be made here to discuss the newspaper, however closely it may have resembled the journal in content; the history of the magazine alone and as we know it will be the subject of this series of articles, and only those magazines written in the English language.

This initial essay will discuss the general magazine: the literary and controversial journal, the Christian life or family magazine; and the juveniles. In subsequent articles the history of specialized Catholic journals dealing with education, theology, philosophy, the missions, and the social sciences, will be discussed together with those which concern literature. Because of the nature of periodical articles and the fluctuation of editorial policy, the categories assigned to individual journals may sometimes be at variance with the judgment of the readers of the *Catholic Library World*. It is doubtful however, if when dealing with more than five hundred journals spanning more than a century, there can be complete agreement as to the classification of such diversified materials. Such classification therefore, has been made generally on the basis of overall purpose rather than specific content, whenever such questions arise.

LITERARY AND CONTROVERSIAL JOURNALS

When the Catholics of the United States first began to publish the literary and controversial journal, there was no need to search for either format, general literary style, or subject content—the pattern had long been established. This pattern was already set by such magazines as the *Christian Observer* (1813), which began as the *Religious Remembrancer*, the *Methodist Magazine* (1818), oldest existing religious review, and the current *Christian Advocate* (1826)—to name but a few. Besides these there were such secular journals as the successful *North American Review* (1815) and the *American Quarterly Review* (1837), which could be used as models. The size of such periodicals was generally octavo, the articles lengthy, and occasionally enlivened by woodcuts or steel engravings. The over-all bulk of the serious journals of the period was considerable—frequent running from one to two hundred pages. The quarterly was popular among non-Catholic religious magazines but no journal of that frequency appears among Catholic publications until 1876, when the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* appeared. Most Catholic magazines were monthlies; no weekly appeared until the publication of the *Ave Maria* in 1865.

The non-Catholic religious journals of the period contained articles principally bearing on some phase of religion, and generally of a controversial nature. As Mott¹ says, "It was a period of controversies in and between the churches. 'Nine pulpits in ten in our country are occupied chiefly in the denunciation of other sects,' charged the Rev. Timothy Flint in his *Western Review* in

1830." In the same place Mott mentions the causes of controversy during the period as "The rise of Unitarianism and Universalism, the religious aspects of transcendentalism, the growth of the Campbellite sect of Disciples, the Presbyterian disruption of 1837, and the Methodist and Baptist schisms over the slavery question in 1844. . ." He also mentions as a controversial topic, "the continuing missionary activity, the remarkable growth, by immigration and accretion, of the Catholic Church and the increase of religious education."

Besides articles on religion, the non-Catholic journals carried some poetry, news of the religious world, and a section devoted to the reviewing of current books. All these the Catholic magazines adopted and, in addition, frequently included fiction as well—generally in a serialized form. The early editor was a prominent figure in religious publishing, Catholic and non-Catholic, and unabashed editorializing in many serious journals seems to have been accepted without protest by the readers.

American Catholic culture

The principal differences between the early Catholic publishers and editors, and their non-Catholic opposite numbers were that the former were mainly interested in refuting the various charges against the Church and in preserving the faith of the Catholic body. The aims of the non-Catholic publications were as noted above. But the Catholic publications evidently had a further objective: because of the rather low esteem in which the main body of Catholics was held from the cultural point of view, it would appear that they were also anxious to prove by literary means that there existed a Catholic culture capable of making a worthwhile contribution to American life. If this latter aim is not announced as an objective, such a goal is implicit in the publication of such magazines as *Minerva* (1834), the *Catholic Expositor and Literary Magazine* (1841), the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* (1876) and others. *Minerva* carried such articles as "The Study of History," "Thoughts on Man," and "Journals of Travels in Southern Europe," while the *Expositor* printed articles on the "Historical Phenomena of the Tenth Century," and "Soirees of St. Pittsburgh." Such titles as "The Classical Education of the Day" and "Modern Physicists and the Origin of Man" appeared in early issues of the *Quarterly Review*. Catholic publishers evidently felt that the inclusion of secular articles in their religious publications was necessary in

order to present the Catholic viewpoint on secular matters. The non-Catholic religious press might confine itself wholly to the subject of religion in the knowledge that mundane subjects would be treated sympathetically by the secular journals. But the Catholic body evidently felt that subjects which had overtones in which Catholic interests were involved could not be sure of such sympathetic treatment. This Catholic conviction accounts for the varied interests of Catholic publication in general in the United States throughout its history.

The subject of religion, however, took first place in the literary and controversial magazine. Charles C. Pise, editor of the *Metropolitan* (1830), first Catholic journal to be published in the United States, has this to say as to its objectives, in the first issue of his publication:

... It is astonishing, we repeat it, why so long a time had been suffered to pass without anything like a Review or a Magazine through which interesting and useful instruction might be conveyed to the inquiring mind, and a medium afforded of defending ourselves against the attacks and misrepresentations of the malevolent or the ignorant.

If then, it shall be necessary for us, and that it shall be, we cannot anticipate with too much ground, to vindicate our doctrines and our usages against the misrepresentations of prejudiced or interested writers; if too, in the earnestness and warmth of controversy, we should find ourselves driven impetuously on, under the aegis of truth, against the antagonists whom we may have to encounter; if, under circumstances which we would wish never to be forced into, expressions should escape us, which might be deemed harsh or illiberal, we candidly avow, that it is not against individuals that we array ourselves but against error. Far be it from us the idea that there should exist a line of social demarcation between the Catholic and his separated brethren . . . we desire, on the contrary, to see an undistinguishing intercourse; a general relation uniting all in the strictest sympathy and friendship. . . . In a word it is our design to strengthen the belief of those who have been misinformed on these subjects; to induce all to read, and to instruct themselves; and then to leave them to their consciences and their God.—"In omnibus charitas."

The foregoing excerpt is quite typical of the stated purposes motivating the early Catholic literary and controversial journals and may to some extent be applied to all early general Catholic publications. If strengthening the belief of Catholics seems to take secondary place in the quoted statement above, it was not because the editor did not realize its necessity. The clergy had had a sound lesson in early American Catholic history. Bishop Shaughnessey,² for example, placed the loss to the Church of Catholics who came to the northern Colonies (before 1730), as inden-

tured servants at 125,000, and Maynard³ thinks that this number is too conservative. It need hardly be said that these people had been without religious instruction or guidance. Similar losses have been suffered before and afterward by the Church in the United States for similar reasons and churchmen were well aware of them.

Arguments for rebuttal

The immediate reasons for publishing quality magazines at this time was the reappearance of old charges against the Church; the necessity to refute them, and to furnish the educated few with argument for rebuttal. These charges had their origins before the American Revolution when Catholics were unable to practice their religion in the northern Colonies because the penal laws made it a capital offence for a priest to be found within their borders. Only in Maryland, for a very short time, and in Pennsylvania, where the tolerant Quakers held power, were Catholics unrestricted in the practice of their religion. Although these conditions were greatly ameliorated by the guarantees of the Constitution, the spirit of intolerance continued to simmer for decades, and in part continue down to the present. It was, however, about the middle of the nineteenth century that a fresh wave of intolerance appeared. Thus, it is no coincidence that the first peak of production of literary and controversial journals was attained during the decade ending in 1849, when seven journals in this category were published.

The hordes of Irish and Catholics of other nations who arrived on these shores during the forties and afterward, seem to have caused panic among a few but highly vocal native Americans, even though other Americans had encouraged the immigration to provide labor for digging the canals and building the railroads. The more violent magazines, which Ayers and the *American Newspaper Directory* list as "Anti-Catholic," "Anti-Roman," or "Anti-Clerical," were inspired by the Nativist movement and its offspring, the American Protective Association. This latter association and its periodicals infected many other magazines of the period.

Since the A.P.A. movement looms rather large in the history of American Catholic periodicals, this organization will be considered further in order to ascertain just what brought about its rise to power.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, industrialists vied for cheap labor from Europe. Thus, thousands of underprivileged or persecuted, hearing the call, came to America, bring-

ing with them the age-old rivalries of their countries of origin. The melting pot was supplied with little heat by the welcoming country and as a consequence these groups were a long time dissolving into "Americans." They were looked down upon by the natives, not only because of their uncivilized (to Americans) manners, but in the case of the immigrant Catholics, also because of their religion, a carry-over from the Reformation, and more specifically the Elizabethan Reformation. Professional Americans saw much in all this to view with alarm.

The severe depression of 1884 contributed to the divisive agencies, for when older Americans saw their jobs lost to foreigners and saw other hyphenated Americans organizing into revolutionary groups, intolerance sometimes turned into outright hate. And when Catholics, particularly when their numbers became impressive, permitted a spirit of boastfulness to become evident—that America would soon be a Catholic country—the situation became intolerable to many native Americans. The public school controversy and rivalries between different Catholic ethnic groups provided the A.P.A. faction with additional ammunition which could be directed against "popery" and its adherents. After 1887, when it began, the A.P.A.'s growth was practically spontaneous. It began to develop a press early in 1893, and by the next year seventy weeklies were in existence. But in spite of the tremendous power wielded in various parts of the country, the general Protestant body rejected the organization, even though many fell under its influence.⁴

Perilous times

The A.P.A. movement and some of the forces which helped to bring it about has been discussed in some detail because they are somewhat typical of the milieu in which Catholics have lived from Colonial times until the beginning of the twentieth century and it helps to explain the second peak in the production of literary and controversial journals during the height of A.P.A. activity. Seven new journals appeared in 1899. Since then, conditions have steadily improved, only marred by periodic outcroppings of bigotry such as was fostered by the Ku Klux Klan revival of the twenties.

In view of what has been said, it is not surprising that early Catholic periodicals were largely controversial in tone. At the same time the periodicals that were produced were poorly supported and therefore had a very short life. As indicated before, the Catholic body was gener-

ally poor, uneducated in the main, and a large percentage of its population had a foreign language background. For these reasons the literary and controversial magazine had little appeal to the large majority of American Catholics. Of the twenty-eight periodicals in this category which began in the nineteenth century, for example, only four survived through 1951. This lack of support was repeatedly deplored by the bishops of the country, and when assembled in Baltimore for the Second Provincial Council (1866), they again took cognizance of the fact:

Sustain as far as your means will permit, those publications whether periodical or otherwise, which are calculated to explain our doctrines. We rejoice to find that their number is rapidly increasing and we trust to your zeal, your piety and liberality, to encourage their publishers by your patronage, and to profit yourselves by their perusal.⁵

But however earnest its leaders were in urging support for the Catholic press, Catholic journalism was a precarious undertaking, and early publications did well to last five years.

Anonymous sponsorship

The publication of the earliest Catholic magazines was directed by educated laymen and the diocesan clergy. Few were published by the religious orders. Because of the anonymous sponsorship of many of the early publications it is not always possible to ascertain whether the sponsor is a layman or a cleric. The firm name given in the place where the publisher usually appears in the publication is not always a reliable index to the real publisher. Thus the word "sponsor" in our context indicates the person or group behind the publication and is, consequently, the real publisher. In many cases the sponsorship probably was a dual one; the layman contributing time, talents, and sometimes funds, and the clergyman contributing some funds, advice, and an occasional article. This is purely conjectural however. All that can be said as a certainty is that except for a few rare cases as in Brownson's *Quarterly Review* (1844), where the layman is a man of exceptional ability, a layman would of necessity require frequent advice from a cleric regarding theological matters.

Exactly how many publications were actually produced by the laity and by the clergy is problematical. It is certain that laymen were more active in early publishing than at present. Diocesan priests were few until the middle of the nineteenth century, and the religious orders were heavily populated with foreigners. Later, as the pressure on the diocesan clergy was relaxed and more Americans joined religious communities,

these latter became the most active single force in the Catholic publishing field.

CHRISTIAN LIFE AND FAMILY MAGAZINES

The magazines which will be considered here have much in common with the literary and controversial journals discussed above. Both groups carry articles on religious matters and many of the literary and controversial publications contained short stories or serialized fiction and some poetry. But here the similarity ceases. The Christian Life magazines may be compared with the current *Collier's* or *Saturday Evening Post*, whereas many of the literary magazines would suggest titles such as *Harpers* or the *Atlantic Monthly*. Catholics who subscribed to the *Globe* or the *De La Salle Monthly* (1869), for example, would probably find little intellectual interest in the *Catholic Monthly* (1897), or *The Home* (1892).

The emphasis of the magazines under consideration is to consolidate the faith of Catholics, to illustrate the Christian ideal in home life, and to encourage them to Christian practice in their activity outside the home. Controversy as such has little or no place in the Christian Life group.

The language of these journals is that of the people, with no attempt at literary pretension. The poetry is that of Edgar Guest rather than of Millay. The editors themselves are men of the people — priests generally — who have been reared in the same native milieu as their readers; who have had a good theological training but who are not generally professional literary men except by the accident of appointment. If they have a special talent for the work the publication will be a good one. If not, a mediocre magazine is produced. In a word, the market place is not searched for an editor when a new magazine of this type is to be launched. Rather, the religious community is culled for the person most apt to have the ability for the work. Such has been the means of choosing many of the editors of the magazines under discussion. It is not, however, only the religious orders which have produced and are producing the Christian Life magazines. Many have been launched by the secular clergy. Others may be credited to commercial publishers. In general it can be said, though, that magazines produced by the secular clergy have had a short life, while the publications of religious orders have had a longer life because of the advantage of continuity in editorial policy and in manpower that the orders or congregations possess.

The magazines are frequently illustrated; have fewer than forty pages, and carry the indefinable flavor of the particular group sponsoring the magazine. The *Rosary Magazine* (1891), for example, will have a Dominican cast of thought, whereas the *Seraphic Chronicle* (1918), will have both a Capuchin and Polish flavor. Because many of these journals originate in American communities that are not only of European origin but also because the older clergy serving the community also originated in the same locality in Europe, these magazines reflect such origins. As these peoples have gradually dispersed to various parts of the United States many of these magazines have become national in coverage with a readership still more or less firm in its original loyalty.

Illustrative of the types of articles contained in the *Christian Life* magazine are the following taken from the November, 1937 issue of *St. Anthony's Messenger*: "Montreal's Miracle Man," "Night Club or Home," "Do the Dead Speak Silently," "Four of a Kind," and "Football's Tough."

Before the eighties and for several decades thereafter, the average Catholic, whether immigrant or the progeny of immigrants, had a Faith which had been whetted by opposition but little beside the Catechism and the Sunday sermon to back it up intellectually. Such reserves had not been considered necessary in his country of origin because for the most part he had left his European homeland because of religious intolerance but in general he was not prepared to meet a challenge to the very roots of his faith that he found in the United States. Hence, he needed a champion, just as the earlier arrivals had needed them and had not found them. As a consequence many lost the faith. The Church was well aware of the danger but a lack of priests made the spiritual care of the immigrants difficult.

When immigrants came in waves toward the middle of the nineteenth century, they threw panic and fear into the native Americans. Mott says:

. . . There was a widespread fear of the Catholic power which was evidenced most emphatically by articles in the *Galaxy*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Puck*—all bitterly anti-Catholic. Nearly all of the evangelical journals engaged in the practice of Catholic-baiting now and then, and a few who were wholly devoted to it. . . .

In the face of this opposition, and in some degree because of it, the number of Catholic periodicals grew steadily until at the end of the period under consideration (1865-1885) it equaled that

of the most prolific of the Protestant denominations—the Methodists. . . .⁶

And in another place he says that, "The Irish invasion of New England was an inescapable influence on Catholic periodicals and its social effects may be noted in many magazines, including the comics."⁷ Part of the rash of Catholic magazines is the group of publications under discussion of which four appeared in the eighties, fifteen in the nineties, and thirteen in the 1900's.

Religious orders publish

Besides the publications of energetic laymen and the diocesan clergy, the members of religious orders and congregations began to do considerable publishing after the mid-century mark. These orders had been coming to the country since the earliest days with the Dominicans, Franciscans and Jesuits leading the way during the age of discovery. But for a long time these and those who came after them considered themselves in a foreign land. As late as 1876 the majority of members of almost all religious communities were foreigners. Even though complete figures are not available, such as are cited by Murray⁸ are significant. The Paulist, for example, is the only all- or nearly all-American order. The Fathers of Holy Cross are listed with 208 members, with 85 of these from non-English-speaking countries and the "majority" from Ireland. Thus in a majority of 104, there was a total of 189 foreigners out of 208 members relatively unfamiliar with the culture of the United States. At this time there were 27 religious communities of men and 44 of women in the country. Today there are over four times that number. Some of the older orders which had been here for centuries had acquired at least a small number of native recruits. Their roots were now deep in the country and to secure more vocations and at the same time strengthen the faith of Catholics under their care they brought new magazines into being. These priests had good reason to strengthen the faith of their flocks, for the pressure on Catholics was particularly strong during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Myers points out that the A.P.A. and its string of publications were particularly vicious at this time. He says that "The accompanying line of action was in A.P.A. periodicals pressingly recommending the purchase of books, old and new, purporting to turn the searchlight upon convent life. . . ." And Billington says that:

During the early 1850's paper after paper shook off its lethargy and gave whole hearted support to the anti-Catholic crusade. Such influential journals as the *New York Observer* and the *Congregation-*

most, which had been almost void of no-Popery articles since 1844, now devoted an increasing amount of space to the cause, an example followed by most of the 125 religious magazines and newspapers then published in the United States.¹⁰

Catholic magazines in the Christian Life group and published by religious orders were slow to appear, however. It was not until 1891 that the *Rosary Magazine*, published by the Dominicans, was launched. Since then, however, almost every religious community of any size has brought out at least one magazine which has as its general aim three objectives: to publicize (indirectly) the work of the particular order and gain material and moral support, to strengthen the faithful and answer attacks on the Church, and to gain recruits. The number of such periodicals active in 1951 was 37. As compared with the group of Literary and Controversial journals, the Christian Life magazines have had a longer life because of the continuity factor referred to above. Of 40 of the Literary and Controversial journals published since 1830, only eight are current, although files of 28 are held somewhere in the country. Of the Christian Life magazines, 73 have been published since 1891 and 37 of these continue publication. On the other hand, only files of 27 of these have been found worthy of holding in libraries and listing in the *Union List of Serials*.

MAGAZINES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The first Catholic children's magazine, like the first Catholic adult publication, was an excellent one, and was called simply the *Children's Catholic Magazine*. It appeared in 1838.¹¹ Its purpose, like that of the other general magazines under review was to confirm the faith of the Catholic children and arm them against the same prejudice to which their elders were subjected. These magazines contained far more straight religion than the average modern child is exposed to, but in this they were not unlike the publications for their elders or their non-Catholic counterparts.

A slight distinction is made between children's magazines and those publications designed for religious education. The latter, few in number, are classed with the periodicals on education for the purposes of this review. It may be remarked here that the Sunday school movement, normally not considered a Catholic activity, was taken up by Catholics in the early days to substitute for the lack, later repaired, of parochial school facilities. Many of the non-Catholic children's periodicals were inspired by the Sunday school

movement as well as, strangely enough, the Temperance movement. There seems to be no evidence, however, that Catholic children's magazines were affected by the Temperance movement, although Catholic adult societies were prominent in this activity.

Because the elementary schools were controlled by non-Catholics, who were in the main antagonistic to the Church, the early periodicals were published as an antidote to the considerable anti-Catholic atmosphere of the classroom. The Protestant translations of the Bible, to which Catholic school children were subjected, in spite of the fact that the Church taught them that it was in error, gave added impetus to the publication of Catholic magazines. The texts used by the schools also attacked Catholics, particularly the Irish element, with special vehemence. When the *Children's Catholic Magazine* appeared, the ire and suspicion of many were aroused. Foik quotes from the *Protestant Vindicator* on this point, not however, giving the full citation:

The Pope's senior headman here has lately laid by a special sum to publish a magazine to disseminate their dangerous doctrines in disguise among our children and families. This work is called the *Children's Catholic Magazine*. . . .¹²

The danger seen by the *Vindicator* was not great, however, and the "special sum" must have been small, for the *Magazine* expired within two years, again because of lack of support. Even though the subscription price to this magazine was low, it was more than the Catholics of that day could well afford.

Successful juveniles

The first Catholic juvenile to enjoy a long life was *The Guardian Angel*, which had among its publishers the indefatigable Martin I. J. Griffin. It is considered to be one of the best of the early Catholic juveniles, but unfortunately no library has listed this title in the *Union List of Serials*.

Besides *The Guardian Angel* (1867), *The Young Catholic* (1870), also had a full life for a children's magazine, surviving almost thirty-five years. This juvenile was sponsored by the editor of the *Catholic World* (1865), Isaac T. Hopper. Perhaps because of this, *The Young Catholic* had a high reputation for its literary quality.

All in all the Catholic juvenile publication had a difficult time of it. These magazines were not only attacked from without but were so poorly supported by Catholics that they generally survived only a short time.

Of the 26 titles which were published from 1830 to 1900 only two survive today, *The Young Catholic Messenger* (1885), and *Our Young People* (1892). Because of the high mortality of children's magazines, it is interesting to note that at least one representative from each decade (except the 1830's and the 1900's), is held by some library in the country.

The peak of production occurred in the eighties, when ten new titles appeared, with a slight falling off in the nineties. A similar peak was registered for the Christian Life magazines in the nineties, with a negligible falling off of publication in the 1900's, the decade of intense anti-Catholic activity. It would seem from this that concern for the child, from the point of view of periodical publication, preceded that for adults by one decade.

The literary history of most juveniles is scanty, but that of the Catholic juvenile is particularly scarce. Moreover, it will not be an easy matter to write such a history because the holdings which are in the public record are not only widely scattered throughout the country but the files are far from complete. Because these magazines have had a relatively short life, it would seem that it would not be too great a burden for the larger Catholic libraries to concentrate on acquiring complete sets of these in selected parts of the country.

¹ Frank Luther Mott, *A History of American Magazines, 1741-1885* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1930-39).

² Gerald Shaughnessey, *Has the Immigrant Kept the Faith?* (New York: Macmillan, 1925), p. 44.

³ Theodore Maynard, *The Story of American Catholicism* (New York: Macmillan, 1941), p. 90n.

⁴ Joseph L. Cross, "The American Protective Association, a Sociological Analysis of the Periodic Literature of the Period, 1890-1900," *American Catholic Sociological Review*, v. 10 (1949), pp. 172-183.

⁵ Peter Guilday (ed.), *The National Pastors of the American Hierarchy* (1792-1919) (Washington: National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1923), p. 68.

⁶ Mott, *op. Cit.*, v. 3, pp. 67-68.

⁷ *Ibid.*, v. 2, pp. 122-123.

⁸ John O'K. Murray, *A Popular History of the Catholic Church in the United States* (5th ed. rev.; New York: Sadlier, 1877), p. 384.

⁹ Gustavus Myers, *History of Bigotry in the United States* (New York: Random House, 1943), p. 329.

¹⁰ Ray A. Billington, *The Protestant Crusade* (1880-1860) (New York: Rinehart & Co., 1938), p. 270.

¹¹ Anne Eaton, "Widening Horizons," in Cornelius Meigs and others, *A Critical History of Children's Literature* (New York: Macmillan, 1953), p. 275.

¹² Paul J. Foik, *Pioneer Catholic Journalism* (New York: United States Catholic Historical Society, 1930), pp. 157-158.

(End of Part I)

LITERARY AND CONTROVERSIAL MAGAZINES

Metropolitan

Baltimore: 1830

Minerva

Bardstown, Ky.: 1834-1835?

Catholic Expositor and Literary Magazine

New York: 1841-1844

Catholic Magazine

Baltimore: 1842-1848

Religious Cabinet

Baltimore: 1842-1849

Catholic Cabinet and Chronicle of Religious

Intelligence

St. Louis: 1843-1845

Brownson's Quarterly Review

Boston; New York: 1844-1875

National Catholic Register

Philadelphia: 1844?

Layman's Offering

New York: 1847-?

Metropolitan

Baltimore: 1853-1858

Monthly

Chicago: 1865?

Catholic World

New York: 1865-

Ave Maria

Notre Dame, Indiana: 1865-

De la Salle Monthly

New York: 1869-1877

Catholic Record

Philadelphia: 1871-1878

American Catholic Quarterly Review

Philadelphia: 1876-1924

McGee's Illustrated Weekly

New York: 1876-1882

Donohoe's Magazine

Boston: 1879-1908

Illustrated Catholic American

New York: 1880-1896

National Union Journal

Ivanhoe, Ohio: 1888

Globe

Philadelphia: 1889-1904

Progress

Philadelphia: 1890-?

Catholic Home

San Francisco: 1891-1892

Review

St. Louis: 1894-1935

Angelus Magazine

Cincinnati: 1895-1897

- Midland Review
 Louisville, Ky.: 1896-1901
 Truth
 Raleigh, N.C.: 1897-1932
 Murphy's Magazine
 Milwaukee: 1898
 Dominicana
 San Francisco: 1900-1906
 Catholic Mind
 New York: 1903-
 St. John's Quarterly
 Syracuse, N.Y.: 1904-1911?
 New York Review
 Yonkers, N.Y.: 1905-1908
 America
 New York: 1909-
 Georgia Bulletin
 Augusta, Ga.: 1920-
 Thought
 New York: 1926-
 Wisdom
 New York: 1935-1940
 Our Faith
 Conception, Mo.: 1937?
 Journal of Arts and Letters
 Chicago: 1949-1950
 American Benedictine Review
 Newark, N.J.: 1950-
 A.D. (Anno Domini)
 Flushing, N.Y.: 1950-1952
- Christian Life and Family Magazines**
- Plain Talk
 Brownsville, Tex.: 1883-?
 Catholic Home Journal
 Spencer, Mass.: 1885-?
 Quincy Monitor
 Quincy, Mass.: 1886-1898
 Sacred Heart Review
 Boston: 1888-1918?
 Rosary Magazine
 West Chester, N.Y.: 1891-
 Catholic School and Home Magazine
 Worcester, Mass.: 1892-?
 Monthly Visitor
 St. Meinrad, Ind.: 1892-1896?
 Home
 Philadelphia: 1892
 St. Anthony's Messenger
 Mt. Morris, Ill.: 1893-
 Catholic Societies
 Philadelphia: 1894-1896?
 Good Counsel Magazine
 Villanova, Pa.: 1894-1928?
 Victorian Magazine
 Lackawanna, N.Y.: 1895-
- New York Bulletin
 New York: 1895-
 Catholic Home Journal
 St. Louis: 1896?-1906?
 Angelus Monthly
 San Francisco: 1897-
 Catholic Monthly
 Baltimore: 1897-1907?
 St. Joseph Magazine
 St. Benedict, Ore.: 1897-
 Catholic Messenger
 Elizabeth, N.J.: 1898-1906?
 Guidon
 Concord, N.H.: 1898-1907
 Magazine
 Cleveland: 1900-1913?
 Marianist Magazine
 Dayton, Ohio: 1901-
 Men and Women
 Cincinnati: 1902-1914
 Holy Family Friend
 Philadelphia: 1903-1904
 Woman's Voice
 New York: 1903-1950?
 Catholic Family
 Techny, Ill.: 1905-
 Catholic Home Journal
 Pittsburgh: 1905-
 Holy Name Journal
 Somerset, Ohio: 1906-
 Catholic Family Monthly
 Huntington, Ind.: 1907?-1945?
 Magnificat
 Manchester, N.H.: 1907-
 Candle
 Peekskill, N.Y.: 1909-
 Catholic Monthly
 Rockford, Ill.: 1909-?
 Catholic Monthly Magazine
 Cincinnati: 1909-?
 Courier
 Winona, Minn.: 1910-?
 Marian
 Opelika, Ala.: 1911-?
 Servite
 Oak Park, Ill.: 1911-
 Messenger of the Holy Childhood
 Chicago: 1913-
 My Message
 Huntington, Ind.: 1916-?
 Seraphic Chronicle
 Yonkers, N.Y.: 1918-1936

Franciscan
Paterson, N.J.: 1921-1939

Trinitarian Messenger
Germantown, Pa.: 1921-?

Catholic Woman
Detroit: 1922-1934?

Benedictine Review
Washington: 1923-1932

Savior's Call
Cincinnati: 1923-1939?

Vincentian
St. Louis: 1923-

Crozier Missionary
Hastings, Neb.: 1924-

Queen of Heaven
Pittsburgh: 1924-

Companion of St. Francis and St. Anthony
Mount St. Francis, Ind.: 1925-

Stigmatine
Waltham, Mass.: 1928-

Little Flower Monastery Messenger
Newton, N.J.: 1929-

Cor
Hales Corner, Wis.: 1930-

Cantian
St. Louis; Chicago: 1933-

Catholic Women's Magazine
Detroit: 1935-1949?

Catholic Book and Magazine Digest
St. Paul: 1936-

Action
New York: 1938-?

Catholic Life
Philadelphia: 1939?-1948

Catholic Woman's World
Detroit: 1939-1943

Living Parish
St. Louis: 1940-

Dakota Catholic Action
Bismarck, N.D.: 1941-

Benedictine Review
Atcheson, Kan.: 1945?-

Bishop's Bulletin
Sioux Falls, S.D.: 1945-

Family Digest
Huntington, Ind.: 1945-

Home
Lisle, Ill.: 1945-1948

Ark
Stamford, Conn.: 1946-

Catholic Home Messenger
Canfield, Ohio: 1946-

Franciscan Message
Pulaski, Wis.: 1946-

Catholic Men
Washington: 1947-

Faith
Buffalo: 1947-

Vexilla Regis
Shreveport, La.: 1947-

Padre
New York: 1950-

St. Ann's Catholic Monitor
Hoboken, N.J., 1950-

Way of St. Francis
San Francisco: 1950-

Sandal Prints
Marathon, Wis.: 1951-

JUVENILE MAGAZINES

Children's Catholic Magazine
New York: 1838-1840

Young Catholic's Cabinet
New York: 1843-1844

Boys and Girls Weekly Catholic Magazine
Philadelphia: 1846-1849?

Catholic Youth's Magazine
Baltimore: 1857-1861

Spare Hours
Boston: 1866

Guardian Angel
Philadelphia: 1867-1909

Young Catholic's Guide
Chicago: 1867-1871?

Young Crusader
Boston: 1869-1873?

Leader
New York: 1870-1923?

Young Catholic
New York: 1870-1905

Chimes
Baltimore: 1880-1900

Catholic Youth
Brooklyn: 1881-1895?

Little Crusader
Columbus, Ohio: 1882-1890?

Angelus
Detroit: 1883-?

Vesper Bells
Philadelphia: 1883-1897?

Little Bee
Chicago: 1884-1885

Starlight
Philadelphia: 1885-?

Young Catholic Messenger
Dayton, Ohio: 1885-

Catholic Child
Philadelphia: 1889-?

Young Folks Catholic Weekly
 Philadelphia: 1889-1913?
 Sodalist
 Detroit: 1890?-1938
 Our Young People
 Milwaukee: 1892-
 Holy Family
 New Orleans: 1893?
 Institute Journal
 Oakland, Calif.: 1893-1911?
 Child
 New York: 1894-1897?
 Our Boys and Girls Own
 New York: 1898-1921

Youth's Magazine
 Somerset, Ohio: 1906-?
 Schoolmate
 Belleville, Ill.: 1914-
 Catholic Girl
 Belleville, Ill.: 1924-
 Catholic Boy
 Notre Dame, Ind.: 1932-
 Junior Catholic Messenger
 Dayton, Ohio: 1934-
 Our Little Messenger
 Dayton, Ohio: 1935-

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PRODUCTION OF ALL CATHOLIC PERIODICALS BY PLACE, SHOWING
 THOSE STILL BEING PUBLISHED, THOSE LISTED IN THE UNION LIST
 OF SERIALS, AND THOSE HELD IN THE CHICAGO AREA, 1830-1951

Decade Ending	1839	1849	1859	1869	1879	1889	1899	1909	1919	1929	1939	1951	Total	Per Cent
<i>Place of Publication</i>														
New York	1	3	...	2	4	7	9	15	3	10	23	13	90	17.7
Chicago	...	...	3	1	2	2	4	4	4	6	3	8	33	6.5
Philadelphia	...	2	...	2	4	9	4	4	2	2	3	...	32	6.3
Washington	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	7	4	2	11	30	5.9	
St. Louis	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	5	22	4.3	
Baltimore	2	2	2	...	4	2	...	1	2	...	1	16	3.1	
Milwaukee	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	3	15	2.9	
Boston	...	1	...	3	1	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	13	2.6
Cincinnati	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	2.0	
Detroit	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	4	1	10	2.0	
All Others	1	...	...	3	5	19	32	24	18	43	39	54	238	46.8
Total Published	4	9	2	13	18	50	62	52	41	80	80	98	509	100.0
<i>Analysis</i>														
Current	...	...	...	4	4	12	19	24	31	57	64	88	303	59.5
Union List	3	7	2	10	12	18	29	36	22	37	51	13	239	47.0
Chicago Area	3	4	1	5	7	11	13	19	14	29	32	30	168	33.0
Indexed	...	2	...	2	2	4	6	9	8	17	19	13	82	16.1
Population*	3	7	16	31	45	62	89	120	163	198	202	277	...	...

* Catholic population in hundreds of thousands at beginning of decade. Because the Catholic census for many decades was largely dependent upon a clergy too busy to be concerned with the exact numbers of people under their jurisdiction and because non-church-going Catholics were sometimes counted, and at other times left out, early Catholic population statistics vary. The figures used here are after Gerald Shaughnessy, *Has the Immigrant Kept the Faith?* (New York: Macmillan, 1925), p. 262. Figures for 1930 and 1950 are from the *Official Catholic Directory*, (1930, 1950).

From One Cataloger To Another

OLIVER L. KAPSNER, O.S.B.

In these days of stepped-up cataloging activity there should be space in our national organ for a column where the busy Catholic catalogers can express and exchange ideas. So thinks the new C.L.W. editor. At his invitation yours truly has condescended to direct this volume as a medium for exchange of ideas.

Activity in the cataloging world? Complete revision of the A.L.A. code in prospect; *Dewey Decimal* 16th edition currently a battle of the giants; the 6th edition of the *LC Subject Headings*, long overdue, delayed for revision and expansion; the *LC Author Catalog* becoming *The National Union Catalog*; increasing requests for copies of *Catholic Subject Headings* making a 4th edition imperative sooner than was intended; smaller Catholic libraries clamoring for a new edition of the *Walsh Modification of the Dewey Decimal 200 Class*; growing interest in Catholic library circles for a complete revision of the classification of philosophy literature, one that could be used with their Dewey or the Library of Congress schedules; etc.

It is particularly in the cataloging field where the Catholic library profession has displayed initiative. Perhaps it was necessity which provided the impulse, since our leading professional bodies, the American Library Association and the Library of Congress, persistently failed to give the cataloging of Catholic literature its just considerations.

Comments, criticisms, questions, answers are welcomed in this column.

More Friendly, Why Not?

Occasionally yours truly has found it necessary to formulate a kind of "apologia pro vita sua" and explain to friends (non-librarians) how his library zeal is found on the conviction that the specialized work performed by him is an essential part of the Catholic apostolate, an aspect of apostolic work which had been underrated and neglected too long.

If there is one argument the secular library profession can understand, it is the printed tool. A quotation from correspondence is offered below as evidence of how the printed tool can penetrate into "iron curtain" areas and establish its own case. The quotation is from a student at a state

university in the South.

"Recently I have been analyzing the *see also* references in a sample of *Catholic Subject Headings*. This study is for an M.S. in L.S. thesis at the University of . . . Could you give additional definitions for these terms: Compline and Completorium, Consent (Canon law) . . . ?

"I should like to say what a beautiful piece of work your list is. As a non-Catholic (Presbyterian) I am very impressed with the fairness and accuracy shown in non-Catholic religious history. The whole experience, to me, has made my attitude friendlier toward your organization, which is an end I think is good."

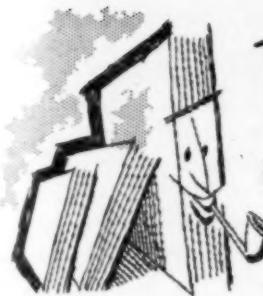
Oh Brother!

Beginning with the January 1956 issue the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors* was expanded to include titles and additional locations for 1956 and later imprints reported by libraries other than LC. With the July issue the publication also appears under a new title, namely: *The National Union Catalog*.

We all naturally rejoice at this expanded program. It can be understood that, in view of the editorial work involved, some time will elapse before the project gets into full swing. A spot-check under two letters in the April-June issue indicated that about three or four per cent of the entries were titles from libraries other than LC. The thicker April-June issue included a preponderance of revised LC entries, dating back to the 1950's and 1940's. -

Editing a union catalog obviously involves problems, though problems should not be created unnecessarily by the editors. Since the introduction to the new publication does not offer a full explanation of methods and procedure, it should not be out of place to call attention that name entries in the new union catalog do not always reflect the form of entry used by the reporting library. For example, in the April-June issue Pio Maria de Madreganas is listed as *Brother*, and quoted as a title contributed by the Catholic University of America Library. The Cath. U. had used his correct form of name, as already given in the book, namely, Pio Maria de Madreganas, O.F.M.Cap. He would, moreover, upon investigation have been found to be a priest. Under Sorazu, Angeles, the added name entry is similarly vitiated, with more of LC's "Brother" stuff. This time the dabbling is obvious and inexcusable, since the correct form of name is transcribed in the body of the entry. In each instance the Cath. U. had employed the form of name as used by the author himself, as given on

(Continued on page 88)



Book Talk FOR PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

BY SISTER M. CLAUDIA, I.H.M.

NOTES IN BRIEF

The *Library Journal's* pictorial choice for the September issue featured our executive secretary, Alphonse F. Trezza, and the Reverend Daniel P. Falvey, O.S.A., posing a book week poster for the observance of the 1956 Catholic Book Week.

According to the *Information Bulletin* of the Library of Congress, LC's Robert Frost Exhibit is available for loan. The Exhibit includes facsimiles of manuscripts, portraits, and photographs of New England scenes reflecting the subject matter of Mr. Frost's poetry. Requests for loans after November should be addressed to Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

The Association of College and Reference Libraries, under the chairmanship of Thomas S. Shaw, sponsored a Reference Librarians Sectional meeting at the Miami Conference on the problem of reviewing reference books. Mrs. Helen Wessells represented the editor's point of view, Mrs. Frances Neel Cheney, the reviewer's, and Donna D. Finger presented the reviewing methods of the *Subscription Books Bulletin*. The chairman proposed the formation of a new Committee on the Reviewing of Reference Books and suggested that its first duties would be to compile a manual for the reviewing of this type of publication.

COPYRIGHT

Unesco has been compiling the copyright laws, orders, rules and regulations of 85 countries as well as the multilateral copyright conventions and the Universal Copyright Convention. This compilation has now been published in a 2000-page book under the title of *Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World*, by Unesco and the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. (1231 24th St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.). Copies are available at \$97.50 each with the privilege of returning the book collect, within 10 days.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Anne Fremantle's *The Papal Encyclicals in Their Historical Context* is one of the latest Mentor books to be released by New American Library and sells for 50c. Putnam leased the hard cover rights to the book and is selling it for \$4.00. This should be an excellent text for fall classes.

"The Nun and the Dramatist," by George Bernard Shaw and the Abbess of Stanbrook which appeared in the July, 1956 issue of the *Atlantic* was an excerpt from a volume of letters to be published under the title of *In a Great Tradition*.

Sterling Publishing Co.'s *Color Guide to Home Decoration* (\$12.50) has a non-rip jacket printed on Sorg's Tensalex, a latex impregnated paper.

The Art of Chinese Cooking (Charles E. Tuttle Co.) is the work of two American Benedictine nuns who conduct a highly successful Chinese cooking school in the middle of Tokyo, Japan. Sister Francetta and Sister Regia, born in Idaho and trained in home economics, went to China in 1930 as missionaries associated with the Catholic University of Peking. They were interned during World War II and forced to leave China soon afterward by the Communist regime. The Tokyo school specializes in Chinese cooking.

Boundary and economic data are included in *Goldmanns Grosser Weltatlas* (Munich, Goldmann, 1955). Frederick A. Praeger of New York has made available in English an edition of Wolfgang Bruhn-Max Tilke's *Kostümwerk* under the title of *A Pictorial History of Costume*. This work, originally published in Germany in 1941, makes available many illustrations of the costumes of all nations of all periods.

The New Century Handbook of English Literature (New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1956, 1167 p.,) is a guide to English, Irish, Canadian, Australian, and South African writers and their chief works with some 14,000 bio-bibliographical entries. Pronunciation of names and titles is included.

PRE-PUBLICATION PRICES

The following publications carry a special pre-publication price if ordered before the date listed: *The Sixteenth Century*, by Lionello Venturi, \$25.00 (Skira, \$27.50, October 15); *Dutch Painting*, by Jean Leymarie, \$22.50 (Skira, \$22.50, November 12); *International Dictionary of Physics and Electronics*, \$17.50 (Van Nostrand, \$20.00, October 1); *The New World*, vol. II of Winston Churchill's *History of the English-Speaking People*, \$5.00 (Dodd, Mead, \$6.00, November 26).

PAPERBACKS

Maria Chapdelaine, by Louis Hemon (65c), Cardinal Newman's *Apologia* (95c), H. G. M. Van Doornik's *Handbook of the Catholic Faith* (\$1.30), the Confraternity edition of the New Testament (95c), and Hilaire Belloc's *The Path to Rome* (85c) are among the latest titles to be issued in the Image Series (Garden City).

Wayne State University Press will publish a series of paperback titles beginning this fall. The titles in the series will be original and scholarly in content, but "broad enough in scope to assure the interest of readers who may not be in a position to buy hard bound books." The series will be called the Wayne State University Studies.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The September 1 issue of the *Library Journal* includes an article by Julia L. Certain, head of the Department of Education, Philosophy, and Religion at Enoch Pratt, which gives some excellent advice on the preparation of book lists: size, shape, format and content.

Part two of the September, 1956 issue of the *Recreation* is entitled "A Guide to Books on Recreation; an annotated list of over 750 selected titles." This list is the result of a project sponsored by the National Advisory Committee of Publishers of the National Recreation Association. It is unfortunate that publishers and years have been omitted in all entries even though the Association is stocking all titles listed and will accept orders for any of them. There is a title index but no approach by author.

A *Union List of Library Periodicals* has just been issued by Prometheus House. The list includes journals on librarianship, documentation, bibliography, and archives, and is available free to all 1955 subscribers to *Contents in Advance*. Non-subscribers may obtain copies from *Contents in Advance* (Box 7521, Philadelphia, Pa.) for \$3.00 a copy.

NEW EDITIONS

The 1956-57 *Catholic Press Directory* lists over 594 newspapers and magazines in North America. The directory gives personnel and circulation data and indicates those titles which carry book reviews. Copies may be obtained for \$3.00 from 160 East 139th St., New York 16.

A new edition of the *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada* is now available. Compiled and published by the American Association for State and Local History (Columbus, Ohio), it includes a list of the programs of each society as well as the official titles and officers.

The five-year index (1950-1955) to the Amer-

ican Book-Prices Current summarizes the entries for the last five volumes of the set. Running to 1776 pages, it is available for \$45.00 a copy.

Volume nine of the sixteenth edition of *Der Grosse Brockhaus* (Wiesbaden) brings this thoroughly revised edition through the letters RIM.

PERIODICAL NEWS

The *United States Quarterly Book Review* suspended publication with the June, 1956 issue in spite of many valiant efforts to support it. The March number of the quarterly carried the announcement that the periodical would be discontinued and included a brief statement on the reasons for the decision.

As of July 1 the United States Book Exchange is charging no filing fee for direct periodical requests. The charges for publications supplied from these direct orders will henceforth be limited to a 26 cent per issue handling fee.

NEW TITLES

Orientation classes will welcome *A Little Learning*, by Walter J. Handren, S.J. (Newman, \$3.50). This handbook for college students covers the environment, philosophy, and technique involved in getting a college education. Education classes will appreciate the long-awaited fourth edition of William A. Kelly's *Educational Psychology* (Bruce, \$4.25). The improved format and revised bibliographies will facilitate work in this field.

New *Reference Shelf* titles (Wilson, \$2.00 each) are: *Juvenile Delinquency*, by Grant S. McClellan; *Representative American Speeches*, by A. Craig Baird; *Community Planning*, by Herbert L. Marx; and *The Government and the Farmer*, by Walter M. Daniels.

The Newman Press has reprinted Hilaire Belloc's *The Cruise of the Nona* with a new introduction by Lord Stanley of Alderley (\$4.00).

REVIEWS

CHILDREN'S CATALOG, comp. by Marion L. McConnell [and] Dorothy Herbert West. 9th ed. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1956. 852 p. Service basis.

A new edition of this important bibliography of children's literature is always welcome. This ninth edition, however, brings with it a change of editor as well as a major change of policy. Miss West's experience as general editor of the Standard Catalog Series has undoubtedly been responsible for the many helpful changes.

The 1956 revision is a selected list of 3,204 titles recommended for elementary and junior high schools as well as for children's libraries. Of this group of titles 371 books are double-starred for first purchase and 679 are single-starred. The

arrangement reverses that of previous editions. The Classified Catalog is now to be found in Part I, and all bibliographical data, annotations, and descriptions are given here—a far better arrangement for selection purposes. Part II is an author, title, subject, and analytical index. Parts III and IV are the same as in former editions: Parts III and IV are the same as in former editions: a Graded List and a Directory of Publishers.

The great increase in subject analysis and the new listing of individual folk and fairy tales in the analytical index make this an indispensable tool for reference work. There are 9,285 Index entries in this edition as against the 6,491 in the former one. The information given should facilitate book selection, cataloging, and classification of children's books in school libraries particularly. College libraries, too, (as well as those for young people) will profit by having a copy within easy reach to help solve the many reference problems in the field.

Catholic Church has but one entry which it shares with other faiths. The Blessed Virgin is represented by Parish's *Our Lady of Guadalupe*, and the saints have but one volume in common. However, Covelle Newcomb's stimulating biographies are included as well as Hilda Van Stockum's wholesome books on family life. There are also a few lives of individual saints as, for example, Claire Huchet Bishop's *Martin de Porres*.

The improved arrangement and the great increase in analytical entries make this a reference which should be in every library. The detailed table of contents given for collections and the frequent references to long reviews, particularly for the reference books, will be of inestimable value for library classes.

HISTORICAL ATLAS, by William R. Shepherd. 8th ed. New York: Barnes & Noble, Inc., 1956. 115 p. \$12.60. (Map 4-56)

This classic has long been the standard reference work in its field, covering the period from 1450 B.C. to the present time. The seventh and last edition, published in 1929, has been out of print for many years and been difficult to obtain even in the secondhand market. Since the plates of the seventh edition, originally made in Germany, were destroyed, the eighth edition has been reproduced by offset lithography. Eight new maps have been added covering the period from 1930 to 1955 with emphasis on the War years. A twenty-one page Index-Supplement incorporates omissions in the original Index as well as names for the new maps.

The reproduction is an excellent one even

though the feeling of the German prints has inevitably been lost. Reference librarians will appreciate the raised mounting of the double page maps which enables the material to lie flat and gives a complete view with nothing lost in the inner margins. The paper is good and should wear well—an important item in atlases. The folded sections have been trimmed effectively so that there will be no overfolding. All things considered, this edition should outwear the previous one.

THE NEW LIBRARY KEY, by Margaret G. Cook. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1956. 136 p. \$1.00 a single copy; 80c for ten or more; 70c each for 25 or more.

There have been few good library guides available which could be used effectively with college students who probably need and receive more library instruction than any other one group. The *New Library Key* should serve as an excellent manual to fill this gap for college librarians handling orientation groups.

The author gives ample evidence of a broad background and much practical experience. Distinctions made in reference terms are helpful for beginners as well as for many a seasoned student, as for example, periodical *vs.* magazine. (An interpretation of "P slip" might also have been in order.) Much of the library's historical background is effectively worked into the many brief explanations of the functions of the various departments of the library. A good selection of books is given throughout the manual, and the annotations are well done. The Appendixes will be of value to anyone teaching a library course. It is especially good to find the publishers' teaching aids assembled in one spot.

Probably the weakest spot in the manual is the section on bibliographical detail connected with the writing of term papers and research. A few of the sample slips are inconsistent with the directions given, and several forms for periodical references used within the manual tend to confusion. Compton may take exception to the statement that its encyclopedia is "primarily for children." "Weisbaden" is a little misleading, and the variety of forms for the call numbers given on the sample cards will not simplify the use of the catalog.

Some librarians may miss the practical "problems" usually appended to each unit of a manual of this type, but the author's arrangement should make for better teaching. If the manual is used for the purpose for which it was compiled, it should be a real stimulus and guide for the mature reader.

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL INDEX

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PROCEEDINGS of the Fifth and Sixth Library Building Plans Institute, edited by Walter W. Wright. Chicago: Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956. 167 p. \$3.25 (paper) (ACRL Monographs, No. 15). (53-2932)

Anyone considering any type of library building or expansion cannot afford to miss this series of presentation of library plans accompanied by verbatim discussions. The Institutes held at Wayne University (January, 1955) and at Rosemont College (July, 1955) include library plans for various types of institutions: six universities, three of which are not large; four liberal arts colleges; one college of education; one governmental library; and one adaptation for library purposes of space in a multiple-purpose building. In each instance the discussions follow the same plan: presentation of an introductory statement, usually mimeographed and distributed; formal presentation of the library plan by the librarian and/or the architect; a critique of the plan by a guest expert; and a free-for-all discussion from the floor.

It is probably too soon to make a general statement as to the influence of these Institutes on library architecture in this country since 1952. It does not take an expert, however, to appreciate the tremendous advantages of participation in these sessions when library building is under consideration.

No librarian even remotely connected with building or expansion can afford to miss these printed Proceedings. The reproductions of the various plans can here be studied in detail. The philosophy behind each institutional plan is clearly set forth. Over and above these aids, one of the great services of this publication is the verbatim record of the frank discussion from the floor.

From One Cataloger

(Continued from page 84)

the title page and as found in citations. The form of name used by the Library of Congress exists nowhere except in the imagination of an LC cataloger, being a form improvised through poor guesswork.

It is hoped that the courtesy requested by the Catholic University Library will be granted sooner or later, namely, when a name form in the published union catalog is changed from the form supplied by the contributing library, the name of the reporting library is given in slanted brackets, along with an appropriate explanatory note in the introduction. There is an alternative: to print the correct form of name, which would also be fair to both the individual and to the reporting library.

BOOK CLUB SELECTIONS

Catholic Book Club November, 1956

In Silence I Speak, by George N. Shuster. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, \$4.50.

Catholic Children's Book Club November, 1956

PICTURE BOOK GROUP

The Magic Christmas Tree, by Lee Kingman. Farrar, Straus, Cudahy. \$2.75.

INTERMEDIATE

Young Girl of France and Other Stories, by Frederick Cook. St. Anthony Guild, \$2.00.

OLDER BOYS

Champions in Sports and Spirit, by Ed Fitzgerald. Farar, Straus, Cudahy. \$1.95.

OLDER GIRLS

Girl in a Hurry, by Viola Rowe. Longmans. \$2.75.

KNOWLEDGE BUILDERS

America, by Ruth Tooze. Viking, \$2.00.

Catholic Digest Book Club November, 1956

The Centuries of Santa Fe, by Paul Horgan. E. P. Dutton, \$5.00.

Catholic Literary Foundation November, 1956

The Mystery of Christmas, by Aloysius Croft. Bruce. \$2.75.

1957 Christian Life Calendar. Bruce. \$1.00.

Junior Literary Guild November, 1956

P GROUP (5 and 6 year olds)

The Curious Little Kitten, by Bernadine Cook. Scott.

E GROUP (7-8 years)

If I Ran the Zoo, by Dr. Seuss. Random.

A GROUP (9-11 years)

Cobbler's Knob, by Eleanore M. Jewett. Viking.

B GROUP (girls 12-16)

Crossroads for Chela, by Dorothy Witton. Messner.

C GROUP (boys 12-16)

The Team That Wouldn't Quit, by William MacKellar. Whittlesey.

Maryknoll Book Club Current Quarter

One Across the World, by Douglas Hyde. Newman, \$3.50.

Thomas More Book Club November, 1956

The Holyday Book, by Rev. Francis X. Weiser. Harcourt-Brace, \$3.00.

The Centuries of Santa Fe, by Paul Horgan. E. P. Dutton, \$5.00.

Please mention THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD when writing advertisers

NOVEMBER, 1956

IMPORTANT FALL BOOKS

The Hungry Sheep

By Sir David Kelly—A hard look at the modern world in which the author probes its political and cultural tensions to their ultimate sources. A challenging work by an astute political observer. \$4.00

The Embattled—A Novel of the Spanish Civil War

By Javier Martin Artajo, translated by Daniel Crabb—The intensely human drama of heroism and cowardice, recording the fortunes of a group of Spaniards deeply involved in the tragedy of their Civil War. Illustrated by Antonio Cobos. \$4.50

St. Paul, The Apostle of the Gentiles

By Justo Perez de Urbel, O.S.B., translated by Paul Barrett, O.F.M.—A skillful portrait of St. Paul the man, the saint, the theologian, the writer and the missionary. Soon \$4.50

The First Jesuit— St. Ignatius Loyola

By Mary Purcell—Based on massive research, and new finds of her own, Miss Purcell's book is an eminently readable biography that will stand as one of the best lives of Ignatius written to date. Soon \$5.00

Love the Lord Thy God

By Louis Colin, C.S.S.R., translated by Donald Attwater—Drawing from Scripture, the lives of the saints, and eminent spiritual writers the author analyzes the command that we are to love God above all things. Soon \$3.50

A History of the Catholic Church

By Ludwig Hertling, S.J., translated by Anselm Gordon Biggs, O.S.B.—A panoramic, one volume history of the Church from the earliest times to the present day. \$4.75

The Protestant Churches of America

By John A. Hardon, S.J.—Based entirely upon authoritative Protestant sources, Father Hardon presents the history, doctrine, ritual, church organization, and statistics of the fifteen major Protestant churches in America, as well as the many minor denominations. Soon \$5.00

Wherever good books are sold

THE NEWMAN PRESS

Westminster, Maryland

Talking Shop

by RICHARD J. HURLEY

When we first introduced this column in December 1947 we gave a brief statement of its objectives—practical answers to readers' questions, helpful publicity hints, information on new materials, ideas on organization and management and in general the wide variety of grist for the school librarian's mill. With a brand new editor of CLW, it seems desirable to take a second look at ourselves, acknowledging at the same time, the valuable criticism of many fellow laborers in the literary vineyard. So, dear reader, consider this statement of objectives and let us know how best TALKING SHOP can lighten your load:

1. To be the voice of the elementary and secondary school librarians in the CLA, reporting especially their official actions in Unit or in National meetings.
2. To call attention to new professional publications, books, pamphlets and magazine articles.
3. To reflect new trends in the field and to throw some light upon controversial questions.
4. To provide an opportunity for those who wish to express their views, ideas, hopes or problems and to invite the best thinking of our colleagues.
5. To call attention to new techniques which will make our operations both more efficient and more economical.
6. To report professional news from the many tangential areas of library science.

In summary, TALKING SHOP is a clearing house and only with your help can it succeed in being this. There is much talent among our members and many excellent ideas circulating in our midst. Don't hide YOUR light under a pile of catalog cards!

We spent part of the summer at a workshop for some 150 California school librarians at the University of San Francisco. Although physically we sometimes congealed, mentally we were fired by both the talent presented and the high calibre of the students. Thanks to Sister Mary Alma, P.B.V.M., Librarian of Presentation High School, the workshop is developing into one of the finest professional activities on the Coast. Father William J. Monihan, S.J., Librarian of the University of San Francisco, should also share the honors. Reflecting a few activities, we met Dr. Frank C. Baxter of the University of Southern California who will again have a TV series dealing this time with the history of books.

Look for its listing and make the most of an intellectual treat. We also met Howard Pease, noted author of Boys' stories and he says he may write another Tod Moran. We do not know of any better author for junior high or reluctant senior high boy readers. We were glad to find him so highly rated among Catholic librarians in the West. Unfortunately Doris Gates could not be present but again she is Catholic in spirit and we took advantage of our brief leisure to read a handful of her books. While many of her characters are girls, Janey Larkin in *BLUE WILLOW*, *SENSIBLE KATE*, Sarah in *SARAH'S IDEA*, there are also some boys and we highly recommend her books for grades 4-7. And talking about authors, Marian King spoke before a class in the Department of Library Science at C.U.A. this summer, presenting especially her superb *PORTRAIT OF JESUS*, paintings and engravings from The National Gallery of Art. With a dozen books on the junior high level, she should find place on our shelves. Get the Catholic edition of her latest. Meanwhile our appreciation to Mildred Criss who in her *A BOOK OF SAINTS* took time out to say some nice things about us.

IT'S ALWAYS BOOK TIME, 1956 slogan for Book Week, November 25-December 1. Write to Children's Book Council, 50 West 53rd Street, New York 19, for information!

The Creative Educational Society, Mankato, Minnesota, sent us its eight volume set, *LIVING TOGETHER IN THE MODERN WORLD* (\$49.50 plus shipping) which includes such topics as food, shelter, clothing, transportation, communication and conservation of both human and natural resources. Each volume has approximately 250 pages and the set has some 900 photographs. There is a Reference Index Guide for pictures, planning and subjects. It appeals to us as being high priority material for elementary and junior high use. This same publisher in co-operation with the National Audubon Society has a five-volume set, *THE COMMUNITY OF LIVING THINGS* about plants, animals and people. We would like to know what YOU think of it.

Our final thought for this column deals with the future of the library in our expanding school system, and particularly on the elementary level where the need is greatest and the supply is least.

1. In order to stop the inefficient turnover of librarians, why not hire permanent lay librarians?

(Continued on page 93)



CLA News and Reviews

by SISTER EDWARD, S.C.L.

October's bright blue weather has changed to November's more somber greys, and CLA Units have met to harvest well-seasoned thoughts. The harvest for the Word may be rich—but more laborers are needed!

In relinquishing his position of Chairman of the PHILADELPHIA AREA Unit, Brother Edmund Joseph, F.S.C., assured his successor, Father Vincent Schneider: "I have learned that you can rely on our members for wonderful cooperation, self-sacrificing assistance. The number of people who have so cheerfully given freely of their time and effort is truly amazing. Their devotion to the apostolate of good reading is remarkable."

The new Unit-Coordinator, Brother Arthur Goerdt, S.M., is looking for such zealous and self-sacrificing apostles—wherever they may be—to form new units throughout the U. S. In Iowa and Indiana, for instance, there are a considerable number of CLA members, but no local units. Also, Brother Arthur points out, there are other units spread over vast areas. There may be groups in some of these existing units willing to form separate units. For example, New England could very well be divided. Southern Illinois, now a part of the Greater St. Louis Unit, might operate more effectively by forming a new unit.

"What I need most of all," continues Brother Arthur, "is the names of the people around the country who see the need for new units and who are willing to cooperate in taking the necessary steps that will bring these units into being. I am aware that librarians are all busy and that they may hesitate to take on new responsibility, but there must be some who are willing to make the necessary sacrifices."

Yes, there undoubtedly are some who would be willing to venture into new endeavors or who know of others qualified to assume new responsibilities. Won't you please communicate your willingness or your ideas to Brother Arthur Goerdt, S. M., William Cullen McBride High School Library, St. Louis 13, Missouri.

Harvest Is Ripe . . .

An impelling invitation to new members—the smart, up-to-the-minute, five-tone folder, presenting the aims and services of CLA, sent out recently by Central Office. Two compelling pieces of publicity have been distributed by the HOSPITAL SECTION. Miss Mary L. Pekarski, Librarian, Boston College of Nursing, presented in both a broadside and a folder the ideals and aims of "libraries for doctors, nurses, patients."

Golden rich—Grand Rapids, Michigan, last May attained one hundred per cent membership in CLA for its college, hospital, seminary, high school libraries and its Catholic lending library. Congratulations Sister M. Georgia, R. S. M., Membership Chairman for MICHIGAN.

CLA is proud of Miss Miriam A. Wessel, Detroit Public Library, who served as chairman of the Newbery and Caldecott publicity committee. (MICHIGAN Unit)

Harvest of Ideas . . .

"The lure of TV and comic books can best be combated by having the parents read aloud to their families books that will increase their vocabularies, their knowledge of history, and their appreciation of letters," the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John S. Kennedy, editor of the Hartford *Catholic Transcript* told those who attended the national conference. (*Newsletter*, HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION, April, 1956)

Although automation has revolutionized the life of man in many ways and communication has changed the world, nothing has supplanted the world of books, declared Dr. Helen L. Butler before the CINCINNATI Unit high school librarians. Until a radio or TV that can be tuned in to a program missed two weeks ago has been invented, the need for special information at a certain time can never be satisfied without books.

"With the inadequacy of most home libraries and the growing spirit of secularism in public libraries, the Catholic school library assumes a great importance and a tremendous responsibility." That is what members of the HIGH SCHOOL SECTION heard Brother John of the Cross, C. S. C., St. Edward's High School, Lakewood, Ohio, say at the National Conference. But that statement hardly reflects the earnestness and enthusiasm that illumined the whole of Brother's talk, "Reading in the Home—A First Aid to the School, reproduced in the April *Newsletter* of the HIGH SCHOOL SECTION.

More Ideas About Reading . . .

Msgr. John S. Kennedy advocates reading to children as early as six months. He believes that by being read to, children early acquire an ap-

preciation of the world about them. (PHILADELPHIA AREA Newsletter, June.)

"Today man suffers from a 'muted' heart," declared Richard I. Nevin, Executive-Secretary of the New Jersey Medical Association, in a talk entitled "The Heart that Sings," before the TRENTON DIOCESAN Unit, at the St. Francis School of Nursing, Trenton, March 10. As a remedy for the heart that is stilled in its search for truth, beauty, and goodness, he appealed to librarians to encourage among their readers an appreciation and love of poetry. (*Jottings*, May, 1956)

Having done much to increase love for St. Pius X through his *Burning Flame*, Father Francis B. Thornton has written a biography of Pius IX that "reads like a detective story." Father thinks of this crucial controversial and maligned figure as a likely candidate for canonization. (PHILADELPHIA AREA Newsletter, March.)

Food for Thought . . .

"Recipes for Reading" was the theme of the March meeting of the NORTHERN CALIFORNIA Unit with such celebrities as Ralph Moody, Frank Scully, and Mrs. Josephine Gardner on the program. The author-business executive confided to his audience "what recipes his mother used to make his family devour book after book (including Shakespeare) and declared the secret—reading aloud together." The author of *Blessed Mother Goose* and his autobiography *Cross My Heart* presented as his ingredients: "a hard-hitting writer . . . a fabulous invalid who edited half a dozen *Fun in Bed* books . . . an interplanetary enthusiast with his *Behind Flying Saucers* . . . a stimulating columnist for variety." Mrs. Gardner, radio and TV storyteller, charmed appetites with her delicate blends of imagination and wisdom.

Enticing all members to an excellent reading menu were book lists and exhibits of choice titles. One hundred twenty-five recommended books were exhibited at Macy's in San Francisco, and a selection of the books were available for examination in San Mateo, San Rafael, Richmond, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, and Oakland.

For Covelle Newcomb biography is a favorite because of her interest in the ever-present conflict between good and evil inevitably found in human lives. Vivacious Miss Newcomb (really Mrs. Burbank, as you know) spoke to the MICHIGAN Unit at Siena Heights College, Adrian, April 21. (Newsletter, May, 1955)

Choice Values . . .

The Bureau of School Services, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, presents A Suggested Col-

lection of Books for First Purchase by Michigan Secondary Schools. The NORTHERN CALIFORNIA Unit Notes and Quotes for March says it's "a good basic book list for high schools."

Notes and Quotes for March, 1956, fairly scintillates with sources of various and sundry information and materials. Vocational brochures, a new Webster dictionary, display letters, publicity releases, parliamentary law digests, typewriters, book reviewers, multiple-order cards, Educational Agency surplus bargains, degrees in librarianship—all these and more are pointed up and sources given in five sparkling pages. What more could one want? Who was the editor? And were any profits realized from this interesting enterprise? College Section Chairman E. R. Bolland, S. J., was announced as editor of the next issue.

Editors Enter . . .

Succeeding Sister M. Naomi, S. C., editors of the three issues of the *Newsletter*, HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES Section during 1956-1957 will be Sister M. Avelina, C. S. C., Immediate Past Chairman, and Father Francis J. Greene, O. S. F. S.

Editor of the TRENTON *Jottings* for 1956-1958 will be William J. O'Brien of the *Monitor* staff, Trenton diocesan newspaper, assisted by Father Emilio A. Cardelia, Librarian, St. Joachim's Catholic Lending Library.

The editor of this column would like to request that her name be placed on the mailing lists of all newsletters and bulletins so that she will receive promptly news of your Unit. Please!

As merely editor of *All Manner of Men*, Riley Hughes says that he can say in all modesty that Catholic authors are once again making themselves felt in the world of literature. (PHILADELPHIA AREA Unit Newsletter, March, 1956.)

Some reports on CBW 1956 have been received and will be saved for a special column later. Father Walter Ziembra, St. Mary College, Orchard Lake, will be the national chairman for 1957. Father Ziembra's outstanding success as Book Week Chairman for the MICHIGAN Unit eminently qualifies him as worthy successor to Alphonse F. Trezza.

Maturing Harvest . . .

Aspiring student librarians will be delighted to know that CLA's present Executive-Secretary's first contact with library work was as a member of the Library Club at Audenried Junior High School. Mr. Trezza's interest intensified as he advanced from the position of page in the Phil-

adelphia Free Library to those of Cataloguer and Reference Assistant at Villanova U. and Head of the Circulation Department at the University of Pennsylvania.

Student Library Assistants of NORTHERN CALIFORNIA met at San Jose State Teachers College, April 14.

The newly formed Catholic Student Library Guild of Illinois held its second meeting at St. Philip High School, Chicago, April 21, with eight more schools reporting than at the first meeting in the fall. Sister M. Reynoldine, O.P., Department of Library Science, Rosary College, urged the 250 delegates from 30 schools to integrate their studies with faith, their personal lives with religion. A book skit, book reviews, dramatic reading, Christopher panel, and book quizz were followed by a social hour of dancing and refreshments.

Students from Siena, St. Philip, St. George, St. Patrick, St. Augustine, St. Patrick (Momence), and Nazareth, participated in the program.

The third conference of the Guild will be held at Weber High School, Chicago, this month. (ILLINOIS Unit).

Two library assistants of Our Lady of Mercy School "made" the April *Wilson Library Bulletin*. A library bulletin arranged by them was featured in the "Display of the Month" section. Mrs. Helen Dempsey is librarian.

Yours for a continued ripening harvest of ideas and activity! You'll give some thought and consideration to the two favors requested in this column, won't you?

Talking Shop

(Continued from page 90)

2. To provide them and also some kind of direction, why not scour our parish or vicinity for mothers who have had teaching or library education, whose children are grown and who would like to be active? This might also help on the salary angle.

3. To recruit for our profession, why not make our student assistants part of our Unit meetings?

4. To influence non-library minded administrators why not meet every other year with the NCEA?

5. And why not require all teachers to take a good course in children's and adolescent literature and some orientation to school library use.



THE HOLY BIBLE

Translated by Msgr. Ronald Knox
IN ONE VOLUME

"If you are thinking of buying a Bible . . . this is the one to buy"—Father Eamonn O'Dougherty, Professor of Sacred Scripture at St. Columban's Seminary, in THE PILOT. There are several editions but for libraries the least expensive is the best: Maroon cloth, \$7.50. A leaflet showing an exact reproduction of two pages will be sent on request. There will be much about this Bible in the next Trumpet.

A PATH THROUGH GENESIS

by Bruce Vawter, C.M.

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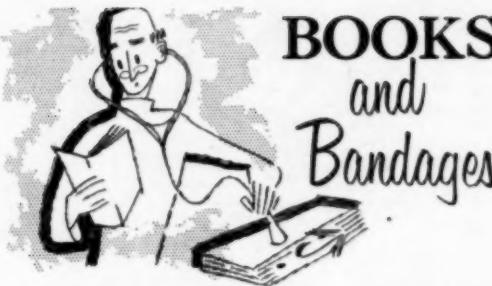
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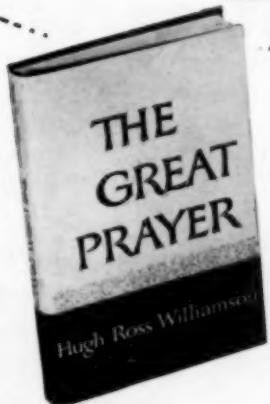
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A girl has trouble with her eyesight.
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Tender care turns a crippled colt into a prize pony.
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A lame race horse recovers.
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Ten-year-old boy contracts polio.
5. ANGELO, Valenti. *Hill of Little Miracles*. Viking, 1942. Grades 5-8. Fic.
Rocco, of Telegraph Hill, has one leg shorter than the other.
6. ANNIXTER, Jane and Paul. *The Runner*, Holiday House, 1956. Grades 7-9. Fic.
Clem, recovering from polio, helps train polo ponies.
7. BAKER, Louise M. *Out on a Limb*. McGraw, 1946. Grades 6-. Autobiog.
Humorous account of girl who lost a leg in an accident when she was eight.
8. BARBER, Elsie M. *Trembling Years*. Macmillan, 1949. Grades 6-9. Fic.
Kathy, pretty and popular, adjusts to being crippled by polio.
9. BARRIE, James M. *Sentimental Tommy*. Scribner, c. 1896. Grades 8-. Fic.
The blind tailor in this story has a good sense of humor.
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Girl suffers a broken back and paralysis after auto accident.
11. BEIM, Lorraine D. *Triumph clear*. Harcourt, 1946. Grades 7-10. Fic.
A story of Marsh Evans, polio victim, who goes to Warm Springs.
12. ———. *Sunshine and Shadow*. Harcourt, 1952. Grades 7-10. Fic.
Sequel to preceding; Marsh enrolls at university in Arizona.

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Story of a blind circus horse.
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Ten athletes who overcame physical handicaps.
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The story of the teacher of Helen Keller.
16. BRICKHILL, Paul. *Reach for the Sky*. Norton, 1954. Grades 9-. Biog.
Story of an English flyer who lost both legs in a training accident.
17. BROOKS, Van Wyck. *Helen Keller; sketch for a portrait*. Dutton, 1956. 9-. Biog.
A great lesson in the holiness of the human spirit.
18. BROWN, Christy. *My Left Foot*. Simon & Schuster, 1955. Grades 7-. Autobiog.
Account of the "strange one" in an Irish family of 22 in Dublin.
19. BROWN, Margaret Wise. *The Little Fir Tree*. Crowell, 1954. Grade K-3. Fic.
A fir tree is dug up each year to cheer the room of a crippled boy.
20. BRYAN, George S. *Edison: the Man and His Work*. Knopf, 1926. Grades 8-. Biog.
An unemotional story of the deaf inventor.
21. BURNETT, Frances A. *Secret Garden*. Grosset, 1938. Grades 5-8. Fic.
The outdoor helps a crippled girl.
22. CHEESMAN, Evelyn. *Charles Darwin and His Problems*. Abelard, 1955. Grades 7-9. Biog.
A fascinating account of an original mind.
23. CLARK, G. Glenwood. *Thomas Alva Edison*. Aladdin, 1950. Grades 4-6. Biog.
An interesting biography for younger readers.
24. CORBIN, William. *Golden Mare*. Coward-McCann, 1955. Grades 5-7. Fic.
Robin, with rheumatic fever, lives fantasy adventures with his horse Magic.
25. CRAIK, Dinah. *Litt'e Lane Prince*. Originally published 1875. Grades 4-6. Fic.
Magic traveling cloak releases lonely boy from his tower prison.
26. CRIDDLE, Russell. *Love Is Not Blind*. Norton, 1953. Grades 8-. Autobiog.
Story of an adolescent boy who is going blind.
27. DAHL, Borghild M. *I Wanted to See*. Macmillan, 1944. Grades 8-. Autobiog.
Story of blind girl through school before operation gives her sight.
28. DE ANGELI, Marguerite. *Door in the Wall*. Doubleday, 1949. Grades 4-8. Fic.
Robin, crippled son of a great lord in England, thirteenth century.
29. DE LEEUW, Adele. *Clay Fingers*. Macmillan, 1948. Grades 6-9. Fic.
Young girl overcomes a crippling illness through work in ceramics.
30. DICKSON, Marguerite S. *Bramble Bush*. Nelson, 1945. Grades 6-9. Fic.
Two sisters, one blinded by accident, and their friends.
31. FELSEN, Henry Gregor. *Bertie Makes a Break*. Dutton, 1950. Grades 6-9. Fic.
Humorous story about a fat boy.
32. FIELD, Rachel. *And Now Tomorrow*. Macmillan, 1953. Grades 8-12. Fic.
Sudden deafness brings Emily deeper understanding of personal relationships.

35. FORBES, Esther. *Johnny Tremain*. Houghton, 1943. Grades 7-9. Fic.
 Johnny's crippled hand is important factor in this story of the American Revolution.
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 Baseball star suffered from multiple sclerosis.
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 Story of a composer who became deaf.
36. GRAHAM, Frank. *Lou Gehrig; a Quiet Hero*. Putnam, 1942. Grades 6-12. Biog.
 This is a little easier to read than No. 34, but interesting to teenagers too.
37. HAMMOND, John W. *Magician of Science*. Century, 1926. Grades 7-9. Biog.
 A boy's life of the crippled Steinmetz.
38. HATCH, Alden. *Bridle-wise*. Messner, 1942. Grades 4-9. Fic.
 The story of a boy with paralyzed leg.
39. HATHAWAY, Katherine. *The Little Locksmith*. Coward, 1943. Grades 7-. Autobiog.
 Account of a girl with tuberculosis of the spine.
40. HAWKES, Clarence. *Hitting the Dark Trail*. Holt, 1915. Grades 8-. Autobiog.
 The story of a blind naturalist.
41. HAYES, Marjorie. *Robin and Company*. Little, 1952. Grades 4-6. Fic.
 A crippled girl joins Robin and his friends.
42. HEINER, Marie. *Hearing Is Believing*. Cleveland World, 1949. Grades 8-. Autobiog.
 Deaf girl later works with other deaf and hard of hearing persons.
43. HENRY, Marguerite. *Born to Trot*. Rand McNally, 1950. Grades 6-9. Fic.
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44. ———. *King of the Wind*. Rand McNally, 1948. Grades 5-8. Fic.
 Mute Arabian stable boy and his great horse.
45. HERMAN, William. *Hearts Courageous*. Dutton, 1949. Grades 8-12. Biog.
 Short accounts of eleven physically handicapped men, and one woman.
46. HUBBARD, Ralph. *Queer Person*. Doubleday, 1930. Grades 7-. Fic.
 The story of a deaf mute Indian boy.
47. HUNT, Mabel Leigh. *Have You Ever Seen Tom Thumb?* Lippincott, 1943. Biog.
 The story of the famous midget.
48. JOHNSON, Margaret Sweet. *Gay, a Shetland Sheep Dog*. Morrow, 1948. Grades 6-8. Fic.
 Gay was crippled by his fear.
49. ———. *Vicki, a Guide Dog*. Harcourt, 1940. Grades 6-8. Fic.
 A blind dog is a successful guide.
50. KELLER, Helen A. *Story of My Life*. First published 1903. Grades 8-. Autobiog.
 How a blind and deaf girl was taught is interesting to teenagers.
51. KILLILEA, Marie. *Wren*. Dodd Mead, 1954. Grades 1-. Biog.
 The story of spastic Karen told by her older sister.
52. ———. *Karen*. Prentice-Hall, 1952. Grades 8-. Biog.
 This is Karen's mother's story with some technical details.
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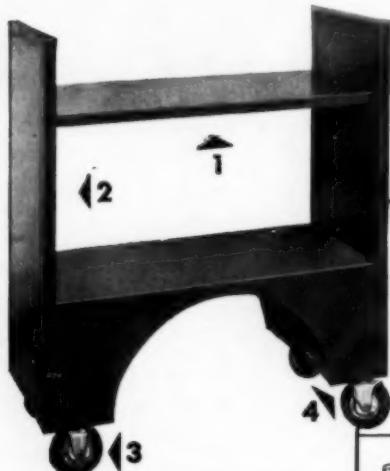
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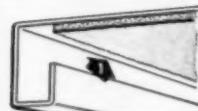
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66. MENOTTI, Gian-Carlo. *Amahl and the Night Visitors*. Whittlesey, 1952. Grades 5-7. Fic. Prose version of opera about crippled boy and Christ Child.
67. MYERS, Jay A. *Fighters of Fate*. Williams & Wilkins, 1927. Grades 7-. Biog. Twenty-four men and women who fought tuberculosis, and became famous.
68. PATTERSON, Robert, ed. *On Our Way*. Holiday House, 1952. Grades 8-12. Biog. Sketches of 27 Americans who triumphed over difficulties.
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Eleven-year-old Teresita has a crippled foot.
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A polio stricken boy and his friend.
75. SEREDY, Kate. *Tree for Peter*. Viking, 1941. Grades 4-6. Fic.
Lame boy in shanty town.
76. SPYRI, Johanna. *Heidi*. First published 1880. Grades 3-7. Fic.
Heidi's loneliness and Carol's recovery in the mountains appeal to sick girls.
77. TEILHET, Darwin L. *The Avion My Uncle Flew*. Appleton, 1946. Grades 6-12. Fic.
American boy with a lame leg is sent to France to recuperate.
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Sixteen-year-old Ginger's emotional, and her crippled brother's physical adjustment.
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Retelling of the hunchback and his miracle.
80. TUNIS, John R. *The Kid Comes Back*. Morrow, 1946. Grades 7-10. Fic.
Baseball hero overcomes the handicap of a war injury.
81. VAN STOCKUM, Hilda. *Francie on the Run*. Viking, 1939. Grades 6-8. Fic.
The story of a crippled girl.
82. WARFIELD, Frances. *Cotton in My Ears*. Viking, 1948. Grades 6-. Autobiog.
Amusing account of a girl losing her hearing.
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A girl's charm and friendliness overcome effects of facial disfigurement.
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Boy crippled in an accident learns how to play chess.
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Composer who became deaf; for younger readers than No. 35.
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Polio stricken boy trains bloodhounds.
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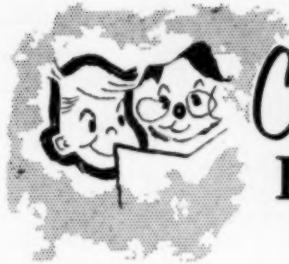
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E.S.

HALL-QUEST, Olga. *Wyatt Earp, Marshall of the old West*. 1956. Ariel. \$2.95.

HOLBROOK, Stewart H. *Wyatt Earp, U. S. Marshall*. 1956. Random. \$1.50.

There seems no end to the feats of heroism this legendary hero could perform. Miss Hall-Quest does not idealize her subject, but lays his character completely open, while she describes his life from early days to its dramatic ending. Much local color, and facts on western customs, round out an excellent biography of the gun-fighter who paradoxically was a lover of peace and quiet. For ages 11-14.

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LATTIMORE, Eleanor F. *Little Pear and the Rabbits*; illus. author. 1956. Morrow. \$2.50.

Another delightful book of stories about that small Chinese boy whose name is known to so many library children. Little Pear has not grown any older since he first appeared in print in 1931 and 1934, in the pages of LITTLE PEAR and LITTLE PEAR AND HIS FRIENDS (Harcourt, Brace.) His village is still the happy, timeless place it has always been. In this new book Little Pear takes care of his tiny brother, exchanges coats with Big Head, falls into an old well, etc. His experiences with his rabbits show that he is well on the way to becoming a hard-headed businessman, even though his aim is to be a farmer like his father. Ages 6-8.

E.S.

LIFFRING, Joan. *Ray and Stevie on a Corn Belt Farm*; illus. photographs. 1956. Follett. \$2.60.

Clear, interesting photographs and simple text tell the story of two little boys' doings at their farm home. Emphasis is on their beautiful calf Daisy Belle, from the time she is born to the day

she wins her first ribbon. This type of material is needed for school work. It will please country children through its fidelity to atmosphere and fact, and will probably make their city cousins yearn to live on the farm. Ages 7-10.

ROSE MINCIELI

SCHWARTZ, Julius. *I Know a Magic House*; illus. Marc Simont. 1956. Whittlesey. \$2.00. Illustrations and text unite to describe the many wonderful things which make the homes of today such marvelous places. "Rings of blue flame . . . make hard carrots soft and soft eggs hard." ". . . Splashy water turns into hard chunks." etc. etc.

This is a picture-book to develop powers of imagination in ages 4-7. No actual scientific explanations are provided.

E.S.

SUSS, Doctor. (T. S. Geisel). *If I Ran the Circus*; illus. author. 1956. Jr. Lit. Guild-Random. \$2.50.

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E.S.

SORENSEN, Virginia. *Miracles on Maple Hill*; illus. B. & J. Krush. 1956. Harcourt. \$2.95. Marly and her brother Joe and their parents decide to live permanently in the old farmhouse in Pennsylvania, after a long summer here has demonstrated the benefit Daddy's health is receiving. The story is mainly concerned with Marly's reactions to country wild life and plants, and with the wonderful people the entire family meet during a year that begins and ends with squaring-off. A charming story with no plot but with many little episodes and small adventures. The efforts of Mother and the children to help Daddy get back to normal after his prisoner of war experiences will strike poignantly home to the children of our generation. For discriminating readers 8-10. (This was a Cath. Child. Bk. Club selection for Sept. 1956).

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WINDHAM, Joan. *Saints Upon a Time*; illus.

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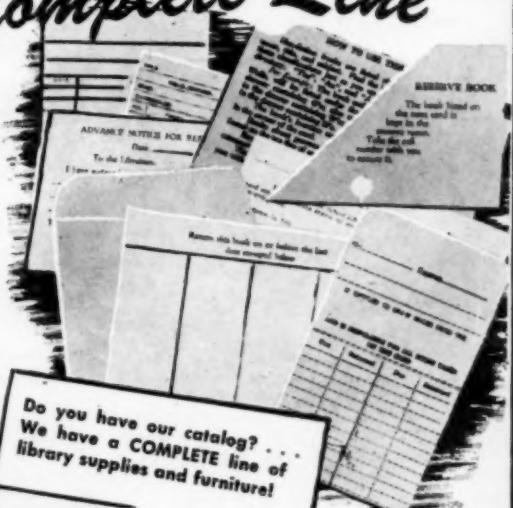
1956. Sheed & Ward. \$3.00.

This little book is a triumph. Piet Worm wrote in his native Dutch the story of Genesis, and illustrated it with lithographs which recapture the rich and glowing colors of a medieval manuscript. The backgrounds of nature and geographical setting are drawn with fidelity, and the faces and figures of human beings and animals are delightfully individualized. The text is beautifully lettered . . . in English of course in this American edition. And while I speak of English, I can only wish that whoever translated the book had been named on the title-page, for the spirit of the Bible pulses through these sentences even as it glows through the marvelous pictures. A must for children 6-10.

E.S.

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SISTER M. BERNICE, F.S.P.A.

ALLEN, Merritt Parmelee, *East of Astoria*; illus. by Millard McGee. Longmans \$2.50. \$3.

EAST OF ASTORIA is a posthumous historical novel concerned with the opening of the American Northwest at Astoria on the Columbia River in Oregon. Young Rob Stuart was one of the lesser-known men who played his part in the development of Astoria. The trip to Oregon was a colorful one made on the Tonquin. At first he was associated with the American Northwest Company and later joined Astor's company in partnership with his Uncle David. The slight mystery involved is poorly developed, though the brisk dialogue and good historical detail make this book an absorbing story.

ATTWATER, Donald. *A Dictionary of Mary*. Kennedy, 1956. 400 p. \$6.50.

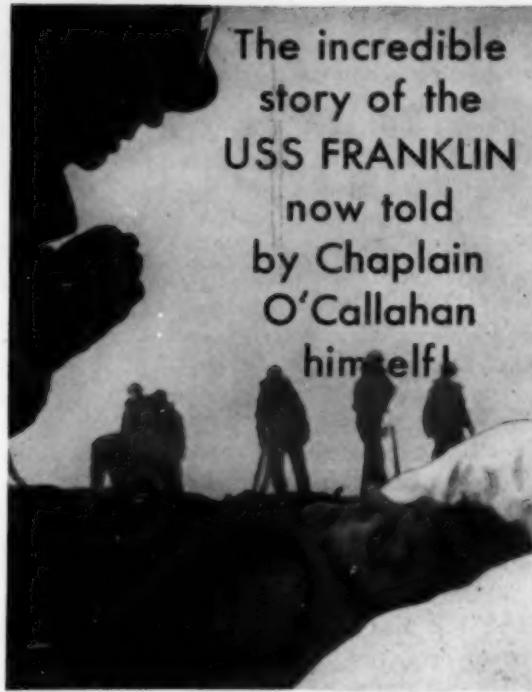
Here is an invaluable reference for a home or school library. It is meant to be a quick reference in matters connected in any way with Mary. Many aspects of the life, significance and veneration of Mary are included. Written in a direct manner, the book will answer many a question which arises about devotions and shrines in her honor. It is not intended to be apologetic, but it is an excellent source of information.

BILLINGS, Henry. *Bridges*. Viking, 1956. 159 p. \$3.50.

The same workmanship as shown in his earlier books: CONSTRUCTION AHEAD, DIESEL ELECTRIC, 4030 and ALL DOWN THE VALLEY (Tennessee Valley) is found in this treatment of a difficult phase of engineering. Boys and girls alike will enjoy tracing the history of bridges from the earliest types of covered bridges to modern arches of steel. It is well-illustrated with diagrams and clear line drawings.

CANTWELL, Robert. *Famous American Men of Letters*. Dodd, 1956. 192 p. \$3.

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This is a reference volume to be used at home, or as supplementary reading at school for such literary information as may help to make American authors better known. Included are: Cooper, Irving, Prescott, Mark Twain, Parkman, Hawthorne, London, Emerson, Thoreau, Poe and a number of contemporary writers. These thumbnail sketches may lead students to read longer biographies. The book is similar to Sarah Bolton's *FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHORS*, but will serve as a supplement since only seven of the same authors are in both volumes.

DALY, Maggie (Mrs. Arthur Bazleb) *Kate Brennan, Model*, Dodd, 1956. 249 p. \$2.75.

Maggie Daly is one of the four Daly sisters who are well known to teen-age readers. Maureen, of *SEVENTEENTH SUMMER* fame, is her sister, as also is Sheila. Though this is a vocational novel, the story of Kate Brennan, it is authentic information since Maggie Daly was once a fashion model herself. Any girl who hopes to model will find many worthwhile suggestions. The need of hard work and its rewards in this book in which the story is secondary to the information of modeling given.

DARINGER, Helen F. *The Golden Thorn*; illus., by Kurt Werth. Harcourt Brace, 181 p. \$2.75.

Though the plot in this story tends to be slow-moving and over-drawn, an excellent picture of life in Judea and Pompeii at the time of the birth of Christ is given. It is the story of Mark who is fascinated by the star seen on the night of Christ's birth. His friend, Mary, is grieved by his seeming neglect and so leaves home as a nursemaid to the crippled son of Sextus, a wealthy Roman.

A great part of the story is concerned with Mary's travels and her adventures and friendships in Sextus' household at Pompeii. She enjoys her new and luxurious surroundings. She marries so that she may forget Mark. However, decides to marry a well-to-do and ambitious Roman. When she visits her homeland, she sees the Holy Family resting under a gold thorn bush, and changes her mind.

The biblical setting, descriptions and characterizations are well done. Helen Daringer's earlier books: *PILGRIM KATE*, *ADOPTED JANE* and others have been well received by young adults.

EIFERT, Virginia S. *Out of the Wilderness*; a story of Abraham Lincoln. Dodd, 1956. 311 p. This is the third in Mrs. Eifert's *YOUNG LIN-*

COLN trilogy, the other two are *THE BUFFALO TRACE*, and *THREE RIVERS SOUTH*; with illus. by Manning de V. Lee. *OUT OF THE WILDERNESS* begins with the earthquake of 1811 when Lincoln was two and concludes with the deep snow of 1831 when he was 22. Information is given on Lincoln's father, as well as his mother and step-mother. These books will give useful background material for American history classes.

FLOHERTY, John J. *Forest Rangers*, photographs by the author. Lippincott, 1956. 143 p. \$2.75.

Young adults need no introduction to John J. Floherty, for he has long been one of the most popular writers of career books. Though he comes from a long line of sea-farers, his research leads him into many fields. Mr. Floherty's books are noted for their accuracy of information, as well as a high degree of human interest because of the number of inside facts he is able to offer. And little wonder, for he always gathers first-hand information. He has lived with oil drillers, G-men, secret service agents, and has spent many a damp hour with the sand hogs in one of New York's underwater tunnels. He has interviewed men in many different occupations as indicated in such books as *OUR FBI*, *MEN WITHOUT FEAR* and *MEN AGAINST CRIME*.

His latest, *FOREST RANGERS*, is full of the excitement and danger experienced by those who guard valuable timberland. Many tales of adventure and heroism are included. A balance is found between hair-rising accounts of smoke-jumping and interesting as well as useful information about the work of the ranger.

LEWIS, Elizabeth (Foreman); illus. by John Huehnergarth. *To Beat a Tiger*. Winston, 1956. \$2.95.

A Newbery Medal winner who wrote *YOUNG FU OF THE UPPER YANGTZE* in 1932 has written a fast-paced novel of modern China, showing the painful life of his victimized country. *TO BEAT THE TIGER* is concerned with a group of boys who went into the International Settlement of Shanghai for refuge during the Japanese oppression. Boys from everywhere were thrown together and were forced to shift for themselves. Often it was necessary to pilfer to get food. Each boy has memories of a childhood with hopes for a better future.

Yen, from Nanking, whose father was a distinguished scholar is recognized as their leader and eventually becomes a force in *TO BEAT*

THE TIGER. The tiger is "War." Because the author has an almost native understanding of China and its problems, Mrs. Lewis can understand Yen in his search for his sister. Deep sympathy is revealed for the Chinese. The high quality of her writing makes this truly a distinct book.

MEANS, Florence Crannell. *Knock at the Door, Emmy*, illus. by Paul Lantz. Houghton 240 p. \$2.75.

Florence Means has long been recognized as a friend of under-privileged groups. Such books as SHUTTERED WINDOWS and THE MOVED OUTERS are popular with young adults. Emmy Lou Lane has waged a steady battle for an education from the time she was nine. Her father is an itinerant peddler of willow baskets who sees no need for learning beyond an ability to sign her name and to count. Her mother sympathizes with Emmy, but is too worn out by the hard life she lived to push the issue. Emmy presented herself at the public school in each town the family stopped. She found that the library was a rich source of learning too.

Finally she is able to persuade her father to stay in one town until she can complete her senior year in which she wins a college scholarship. Emmy's story gives a vivid picture of the difficulties of modern migrant life. Unfortunately the pictures in the beginning of the story are not in conformity with the vivid word description of Emmy's nondescript appearance.

MOWAT, Farley. *Lost in the Barrens*. Little, Brown, 1956. 244 p. \$3.

The Barrens stretch across northern Canada, a swampy region in summer and a windswept ice-encrusted plain in winter. Young Jamie MacNair and his Woodland Cree friend, Awasin Meewasin, accompany a hunting party of desperate Chippeweyans into the wastelands. Many illustrations of fighting for life's necessities are described. Encounters with a caribou, wolverine, and a grizzly bear add to the excitement. Throughout the story the necessity of going along with nature rather than fighting it is stressed.

Farley Mowat lived in Saskatchewan before the II World War. After it, he teamed up with a young native and wandered for about 1200 miles over the Barrens by canoe and on foot. In 1947 he married and took his wife north. She was the first white woman to see the Barrens.

Catholic Periodical History

(Continued from page 83)

- Mary's Messenger
Terryville, Conn.: 1939?
- Youth
Huntington, Ind.: 1939-
- Timeless Topix
St. Paul: 1941-
- Catholic Miss of America
Minneapolis: 1942-
- Hi!
Minneapolis: 1942-
- Catholic Youth
St. Paul: 1945-1947
- Catholic Comics
Derby, Conn.: 1946-1951
- Treasure Chest
Dayton, Ohio: 1946
- Youth News Notes
Washington: 1948-
- Caravan, Story Parade
St. Paul: 1950-

1953 - 1955

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FALL CALENDAR

- November. Louisville (Greater) Unit, Nazareth College, Nazareth, Ky.
November. Richmond Unit, Richmond Diocesan Institute.
November 3. Minnesota-Dakota Unit, Our Lady of Peace High School, 880 Portland Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn.
November 10. Wisconsin Unit, St. Catherine High School, Racine, Wis.
November 17: California (Northern) Unit, University of San Francisco. Theme: "Communication"; Main Speaker: Jacqueline Cochran Odum, author of *Stars at Noon*.
November 17. Brooklyn-Long Island Unit, All Saints Commercial High School, 58 Whipple St., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
November 17. Western New York Catholic Librarians Conference, Marian Hall, Mercy Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y.
February 17-23. Catholic Book Week. Theme: *Christian Books: Heralds of Truth*.
April 23-26. Catholic Library Association ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Hotel Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Theme: *Better Schools Through Better Libraries*.

NEW CONTRIBUTORS

- Rev. Richard H. Allen, M.M., is rector at Maryknoll Jr. Seminary, Clarks Summit, Pa.
Lisa Fay of P. J. Kenedy and Sons, New York, N.Y.
Ronald Hagler is assistant librarian at the Library Science Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Richard Hurley is on the staff of the School of Library Science at Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D.C.
Rev. Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., is on the staff of the John K. Mullen Library, Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D.C.
Brother David Martin, C.S.C., is the librarian at the University of Portland Library, Portland, Oregon.

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Some Applications of a . . .

(Continued from page 73)

Hagler's was done in direct response to Victor Schaefer's article, "The Long-Awaited Lynn-Petersen Revision" CLW, March, 1955, p. 191. "Perhaps a library school student could be persuaded to make a line by line comparison of the two editions. This sort of concordance . . . would enable the classifier to review the classification of books according to the first edition and reclassify all previously classified books in accordance with the changes of the second edition."

A real contribution to Catholic Librarianship, Mr. Hagler's work is also an example of cooperation at its finest.

Manuscripts

(Continued from page 61)

that a new revision of the article in question has been examined by both Protestant and Catholic Theologians and adjustments have been made to the satisfaction of both. They insist that there is no connection between Father Mallon's criticism and the conclusion of the new revision of the article.

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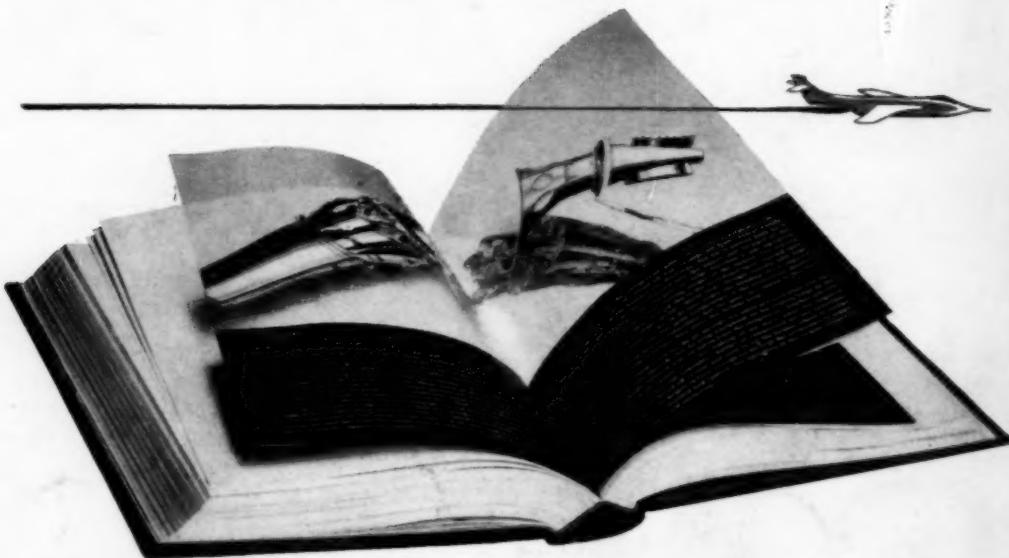
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